WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLING ON CYCLE AND MOTO Co.
Opposite COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

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VOL. IX NO. 243 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
10th December.	CALEDONIA	7,873
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,932
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA*	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th "	KARMALA	8,983
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,932

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT † Through Steamers from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
30th "	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January	MASHOBRA"	8,288
23th "	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February	"MADURA"	8,600
20th "	"DOMALA"	—
13th March	"NATIPARA.	8,182
30th "	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

11th Dec.	DILWARA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	
24th Feb.	MANTUA	Do do
24th March	NALDERA	Do do

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
8th Dec	CHAKDARA..	Karachi & P Guit
9th "	VARSOVA ..	Busrah direct
9th "	LINGA ..	Karachi direct,
10th "	MERKARA ..	Karachi only
10th "	SANGOLA ..	Rang on via Chn. and Colombo.
12th "	LHASA ..	Karachi via Kath, ports,
14th "	TAROBA ..	East & S. African

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1880.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	27th Nov.	17th Dec.
Saigon Maru	N. Ohno	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Burma Maru	A Kobayashi	12th Dec.	19th Dec.
Indus Maru	T Nishimura	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Indo Maru	W Miura	16th Dec.	28th Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	6857	27th Dec.	8th Jan.
*MuroranMaru	T. Harenchi	5354	12th Jan.	13th Jan
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th Dec.	15th Dec
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	8th "	20th

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,99,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
B. A. STRINGFELLOW.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

YOUR CHILD GETS,
Rs. 3405.
Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay
5%
interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.
ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

10.00	Deposit		
.50	Interest	2370.60	19th Year
		190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit		
1.52	Intrest	2688.63	20th Year
		200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit		
3.10	Intrest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Intrest	3405.22	Total
110.38	4th Year		
and so on			

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405.
For full Particulars write to
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANG BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	49,60,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	39,76,188

HEAD OFFICE:
32-38, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street.
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 268,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Hasken, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
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Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,66,250
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity on your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST, JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,800

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

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THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
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Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee, the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agency
302, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for its special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
and
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and Cutch
302, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPSET FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

Telg Loge, Tel. No. 2710.
SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial Order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujarati and English, to take up Correspondence work. Apply personally TARACHAND KANTILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
A R2214

WANTED—TURNERS for Iron Foundry. Apply KERRAWALLA FOUNDRY, Parel.
A R2140

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujrati, acounts with study up to Matric. Apply Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO., 23, Medows Street.
A R2239

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Typewriting and Mercantile correspondence. Shorthand Preferred. Apply Box No. 7486, Advt. Dept." "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2170

CLERK required in Bombay Office. Good knowledge of English essential. Preference given to Typist. Apply Box No 7505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2222

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS, Goanese preferred. Apply personally to TARACHAND & CO., Chemists, 5 Sleater Road near Grant Road Railway Station.
A R2240

WANTED—A good and experienced WEAVING MASTER for a mofussil mill. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 7498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2200B

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply or see personally Dr. C. N. SHROFF, Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas House, 404, Kalbadevi Road.
A R2231

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS, good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A first class good and experienced SPINNING MASTER for a mofussil mill. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to Box No. 7497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2200A

WANTED—A qualified and practical GARDENER to develop a garden at Thana. Salary according to qualification with free quarters. Apply to Messrs. M. P. MEHTA Chakla Street, Bombay.
A R2232

WANTED AT ONCE—UNDERGRADUATE or GRADUATE Hindu proficient tutor to coach up a matric student in mathematics. Apply Box No. 7504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2221

WANTED—A SALESMAN, experienced in Indian mill and foreign cloth dealings as carried in local Cloth Markets and knowing English correspondence. Apply Box No. 7508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2229

WANTED—Competent WIRE-MEN, capable of carrying out Henley's system of wiring. Apply in person between 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. ADVANCE ENGINEERING CO., Sandhurst Road.
A R2230

WANTED—A first class good experienced ENGINEER for a mofussil mill. Apply with testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 7496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2200

WANTED—Experienced TURNERS and MACHINIST. Apply in person to the FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER of the Yard, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. Pay according to qualification.
A R1596

WANTED—CIVIL ENGINEERS for Educational and outdoor work in Afghanistan, preferably graduates of Indian or foreign Universities. Apply to the undersigned stating nationality, age, terms of employment and salary expected. Accompanying copies of testimonials will not be returned THE EDUCATION MINISTER to H. I. H. The Amir of Afghanistan, Kabul, Via Peshawar.
A C11573

WANTED—A MANAGING ENGINEER for the Hyderabad (Sind), Electric Supply Co., Ltd., to take charge of the Power House (semi-diesel oil engines coupled to A. C. 3,300 volt alternator) distribution mains and the office. Apply stating experience and salary required to Messrs. METROPOLITAN VICKERS ELECTRIC CO. LTD., Post Box No. 325, Bombay.
A D1505

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS, knowing English accounts, Typewriting and correspondence. Also qualified and competent accountants, with experience of limited company. Handsome salary to the qualified hands. Knowledg of Bujarati is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the GENERAL MANAGER, Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd., Lower Parel, Ferguson Road.
A C11590

WANTED—AN experienced B.E. or L.C.E. for the combined post of Chief Officer and Engineer Dhulia Municipality on a pay of Rs, 300 to Rs. 350 per month with an allowance of Rs. 35 per month. Previous experience in the management of water works towns essential. Appitcations should reach the undersigned before the 31st of December 1921. S. D. GARUD, President, Dhulia City Municipality, Dhulia, 6th December, 1921.
A C11590

WANTED—Trained and untrained GRADUATES UNDERGRADUATES and MATRICULATES for the Education Department of his Imperial Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. Apply to the undersigned, with copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality and salary required. THE EDUCATION MINISTER to H. I. H. The Amir of Afghanistan, Kabul, Via Peshawar.
A C11571

WANTED—An ENGINEER for the District Local Board West-Khandesh on a pay of Rs. 300 per month rising to Rs. 350. Those who have passed the L.C.E. examination need apply. Applications for the post should reach the undersigned before 31st December, 1921. (Sd.) S. D. GARUD, President, District Local Board, West-Khandesh, Dhulia, 6th December 1921.
A R11591

WANTED—Three OVERSEERS are needed for the District Local Board West-Khandesh on a consolidated pay of Rs. 100 per month. Those who have passed the Overseer's examination and have a fair knowledge of Marathi need apply. Applications for the post should reach the undersigned before 31st December, 1921. (Sd.) S. D. GARUD, President District Local Board, West-Khandesh, Dhulia, 6th December, 1921.
A C11592

WANTED—LADY DOCTORS and LADY TEACHERS, preferably qualified. Lady Teachers expected to know sewing cutting, knitting cookery and laundry. If married husband will be provided with his vocational work. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned stating age nationality, salary required and if married husband's qualifications and his terms of employment should also be stated THE EDUCATIONAL MINISTER, to H. I. H. The Amir of Afghanistan, Kabul, Via Peshawar.
A C11572

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced and competent or Government Certified ACCOUNTANT for a large Punjab Firm. Only experienced men need apply with copies of certificates, and stating age, and salary required to EMPIRE LAW PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Lahore.
A C11597

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A DRAUGHTSMAN with 5 years' experience seeks EMPLOYMENT. Good references. Apply Box No. 7489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2175

A Qualified CHEMIST, experienced in a manufacturing concern, capable of undertaking a Chemical or Pharmaceutical Laboratory, seeks position. Please apply to Box No. 7487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2217

AN experienced EXPERT STENO-TYPIST efficient in business correspondence SEEKS SERVICE. Can furnish good testimonials. Apply Box No. 7508, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2235

A highly educated Mahomedan of literary taste coming from a very respectable family seeks TUITION in English, History, Persian and Urdu or private Secretaryship, Correspondence or any office work in some reliable firm. Apply Box No. 7500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2204

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS, MOTOR GARAGE and a BLOCK in Soneji House on Sandhurst Road, opposite Dr. Parekh's Hospital. Apply Dr. SONEJI.
C R2237

TO BE LET—FLATS and ROOMS for Office at Nanabhai Lane, Fort, behind West End Watch Co. Apply JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS, Girgaum Back Road, Prabhu Bhuwan, opposite Chunda Ramji Girls' School.
C R2234

ROOMS available for gentlemen and respectable families at Matheran, Pinto and Savoy Hotels. Special accommodation for respectable Hindoos Apply MANAGER, Matheran.
C R2093

TO BE LET—One MACHINE GODOWN and ROOMS on the Corner of Tack Bunder 4 x 50 measurement. Apply to GANGRIWALLA.
C B 2088

TO LET—At Santa-Cruz from 1st January for High-class vegetarian Hindoos newly built blocks within easy reach from station. Rent from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. Apply Box No. 7507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 2223

TO BE LET—FLATS and ROOMS of most suitable accommodation at Agripada Chanel Street, Plot No. 147, Bombay Improvement Trust. Rent reasonable. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10 Nishanpada Road, Khadak or on the premises.
C R2216

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,290 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C C11186

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO BE LET—BUNGLOW of one story with outhouses, stables, big garden and compound for residence, godown, factory on lease or monthly at Parel Tank Road behind Governor's Bungloy corner Golanji Hill Road Apply JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS, Girgaum Back Road, Prabhu Bhuwan, Opp. Chunda Ramji Girls' School.
C R 2234

TO LET from January for Offices or Residence, second, third and fourth floors of a centrally situated newly built premises, airy and commodious, opposite the General Post Offices, Fort, each floor in whole or in part, fitted with electric lift, lights and fans. Apply to DEVIDAS PURBHOODAS, 19, Mody Street, Fort.
C R2208

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—At Thakurdwar Road, Bhai Jiwanji Galli, House No. 4. Apply to CURSAMDAS GOKULDAS, near Mulji Jetha Market.
G R2159

FOR SALE or HIRE—Small furnished BUNGALOW, Versowa Road Seaside twenty minutes from Andheri Station.
G R2181

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR HIRE—A brand new Overland 4 Touring Car is open for monthly hire. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
JA R2212

FOR SALE—Magnificent DAIMLER LAUNDELETTE imported this year, 20 H. P. 17 miles per gallon at sacrificial value. Apply Box No. 7506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R 2224

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE.—Brand-new 25/30 H.P., R. A. F. Model CROSSLEY Touring Car, completely fitted up and at a very advantageous price of Rs. 16,750 nett cash; Also Brand-new 25/30 H.P., R. A. F. Model CROSSLEY Limousine Body Car, very elegantly fitted up in a most tip-top condition. THE OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED. Apply BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
JA R11533

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vgetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10677

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE AND HORSE FOR SALE—A fine, decent and light VICTORIA and a good horse are open FOR SALE. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2.
J R2213

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE.—LITHO STONE GRINDING and POLISHING MACHINE. THE BOLTON LITHO WORKS. Tardeo, Bombay.
K R2216

FOR SALE—SPINNING MACHINERY CASES. Can be seen at The INDIAN MILL, Ripon Road, Jacob Circle.
K R2236

WANTED—An OIL ENGINE in complete good working order. Capable of 400 to 500 H.-P. Apply Box No. 7502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C11593

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED YOUNG MEN to learn, within a year, cultivating his own land, which is provided by us on a small premium Apply Box No. 7494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2196

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—PHELPS WIRE WHEELS (Patents Pending) Size 30 x 3½. Complete sett at Rs. 260. Apply A. M. JIVABHOY, Metal Factory, Love Lane, Byculla.
T R2219

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY of any good Insurance, Industrial or any paying side lines for an influential and energetic firm in Madras. Best references. Apply L. K. c/o MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
T

SWADESHI—Pure Swadeshi woollen rugs in neat designs with finished ends. Size 84" x 54". Delivered free at your door. Rs. 6-14 only THE UNIVERSAL TEX TILE STORES, Avenue Road, BANGALORE CITY.
T R2232

WANT TO SELL—500 Tons of Tin Plate Clippings and to give without charge 100 tons of rusty clippings. Write or see ALEEBHOY HAIDERBHOY CHITALWALA, Nal-Bazar, opposite Police Chowki.
T R 2227

SENECA—The light Weight, Low Priced Car. (Equipped with "Le Roi, 4 cylinder, 27 horsepower Motor, all moving parts enclosed, Extremely economical on fuel consumption. (25 miles to gallon of gasoline) Has standard equipment throughout. Cantilever springs Stream line body well cushioned, spare parts in stock, price, etc. Apply to VIVTORIA MOTOR WORKS AND GARAGE. Girgaum Bombay, or phone 4401).
T R11547

KASHMIR AT YOUR DOOR—For your requirements of Kashmir Tweed (Puttoo), Pushminas, Alwans, Embroideries, Shawls, Ring Shawls, Carpets, Gilgit Snow Boots, Chaplis, Leather Hand Bags, Wood Carvings, Papier Machie articles, Precious Stones, etc. and everything of Kashmir, please write to us We alone can supply your requirements at Kashmir prices inclusive of postage and packing. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar. (Kashmir.)
T R2158

ASSAM SILKS—Best and rarest, hand-spun and hand-woven. Eudi, Munga and Pat (white silks) in natural colour. They are very durable and the more you wash, the more shining they become. Our representative is at your door. Buy direct from the weavers JOGESH TAMULY, Manager, Assam Swadeshi Silk Stores, P. O. Palasbari, District Kamrup, Assam. Bombay Agent, T. BHATTACHARYYA, 134 Medows Street, Fort.
T R2189

175 RUPEES, Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable List price Rs. 220. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock Secondhand and Rebuilt Typewriters of All Makes, Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4589 W

FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR LORRIES and MOTOR WORKSHOPS, SUPERIOR American LUBRICATING OILS, A. B. C. and E. qualities, pure grease in tins and casks. Tyres, tubes, solid tyres of all makes, every kinds of motor accessories, all can be had at wholesale rates, upcountry orders promptly executed. Prices on application. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO. Sandhurst Road, near Globe Cinema, Gariwala Building, Bombay, 4.
T R2229

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125	140
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, 5, Back Spacer, New Types	150
Empire 1, Leather Case, 140, 2 Fine	160
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	200
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, little used	240
Oliver 9, Brief, Rs. 225, Policy	250
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt	250
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief	225
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 225, 325, Policy	290
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt	300
Corona, New, 220, Underwood Portable	220
Ribbons, Carbons, etc., Repairs.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF SIX BALES COLOURED SATTEENS AND FANCIES AND ONE CASE CONTAINING CIRCLE CUTTING MACHINES, WITH PALLETS, TREADLE GUILLOTINE SHEARING MACHINE, FOLDING MACHINES, AND JENNIES.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of those concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

5 bales, 131 bundles, coloured satteens and fancies. Shortly 1/4 yd up.

1 bale 10 bundles coloured satteens and fancies shorts 1/2 yd up

1. 1 case 3'7 1/4" x 2'8 1/4" x 1'3".
2. 1 Circle cutting machines with pallets.
1—20" treadle guillotine shearing machine.
2—20½" Folding machines, with parallel slide.
2. No. 2 Jennies.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th December, 1921.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS (251 BAGS) JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Ramchand Hargovan at his shop at Khand Bazar, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haridas Valji and Co. of Katha Bazar.

Ex. S. S. "CHINKOLA."

25 Tons (251 bags) White Java Sugar (purchased by the defaulter for godown delivery for October Shipment.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGUAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co and in accordance with sections 55 x 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th December 1921 and TUESDAY, the 20th December 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of Bales of C. P. Goods. Piano, Timepieces, Raw Wool, Railwheels, (steel), motor lorry wheels, (Rubber) medical Books, Sojour's Cyclopedia of Practical medicine, law books, Bicycle, Gas Cylinders, Coir Mattings Paint, churkas, saddlery, English and Indian patent medicine, kit bags, shoes, boxes, and trunk, brass and Cepper ware, bassine, old clothing, Empty drums and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseeds, bags of tillseeds, bags of forid, bags of rice, bags of boor, bags of dail, bags of mixed grain, boxes of locks, case of brushes, packages of machinery, empty iron drums, baskets of bangles, drums of pestrine, cases of writing slates, empty tins of petrol, bundles of forms, packages of old cupboard, bales of F P cotton, empty wooden casks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of jogree, bundles of iron bars, bundles of clothes etc., etc.

Alto 5 kegs aniline salt.

Invoice No. 33 Ex Madura to Wadi Bunder of 2-3-1921

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th December, 1921.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,

67, Parsi Bazar Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES

Under instructions from the Officer Commanding Dett "A" Sy. Depot Coy. Bombay, THE BOMBAY AUCTION COY., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned articles at the following places on respective dates.

On WEDNESDAY the 14th December 1921 at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Grain Depot Mazagon Cooking oil, condemned Railway steepers 10,000 sugar sweeping, etc., etc.

CONDITION—A deposit of 25 per cent to be made on the fall of hammer. The purchaser have to remove all the goods within 10 days. Otherwise the paid amount and the goods will be forfeited.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BANDRA PALLI VILLAGE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned propery by order of the owner on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Gaonthan land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Palli Village, Bandra, within the Registration District of Thana and admeasuring 131 square yards or thereabouts, bearing City Survey No. 90, Collector's Sanat No. 89 and Palli Street No. 14.

Private offers may be sent to the undersigned before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAHS, JEWELLERS, DEALERS IN OLD CURIOS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE DIAMOND, EMERALD, GOLD ENAMELLED AND SET ORNAMENTS OF VERY OLD TYPES AND PATTERNS.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1921, at 3 pm.. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Khengar Walchand and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. K. Hiramanck, the mortgazor, the following very precious and beautiful stones and ornaments:—

1 large Diamond weighing about 15 ratis.
11 emeralds weighing about 80 ratis.
4 emeralds weighing about 14 ratis.
1 Goswala weighing about 13 ratis.

And a big lot of gold and enamelled ornaments studded with precious stones, including anklets, chains, bracelets, bangles, etc., etc.

The goods will be on view three days before sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th December, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

126 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 6TH LANE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Received in Suit No. 2970 of 1920 (Halimabai vs. Mirza Hasein) and in pursuant to the consent Decree dated 29-8-1921 Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of the land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 6th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3969, New No. 10595, old Survey No. 3541 and new Survey No. 6199 and containing by admeasurement 68 square yards and 49th of another square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 1509 and Street No. 17 to 19 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the sweepers passage on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 6th Street on or towards the East by the property of Dhundas Vanjari and on or towards the West by the property of Khatizabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsey Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL AND SANDHURST ROAD EAST ESTATES.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, 19th December, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Plot 114, the following plots for a period of 999 years.

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable building site known as Plot No. 114, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, having a frontage of about 67 feet to Sandhurst Road and a similar frontage to a proposed road in the rear and containing an area of about 819 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—A very valuable corner site known as Plot No. 115, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, situate at the junction of Sandhurst and Chinch Bandar Roads having long frontage to three roads and containing an area of about 1078 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A valuable corner plot known as plot No. 4 Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road with a similar frontage to a road in the rear containing an area of about 776 square yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 5, Nowroji Hill Estate and containing an area of about 774 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 6, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 767 square yards.

LOT NO. 6.—A valuable corner site known as plot No. 7 Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 757 square yards.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and nahnis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreements of the sale apply to the Board of Estate, Agent at Improvement Trust Office, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF TEMPORARY BUILDINGS IN THE COMPOUND OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, FORT.

Under instructions from the Trustees, Bombay, Presidency War and Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

All the temporary buildings erected in the compound of the Royal Institute of Science except the red bungalow, cook rooms, mortuary, porch, garage of the porch of the covered may between the Red bungalow and the cook room.

At 5 p.m. (S. T.) under instructions from the Director of Information (Ryal College of Science).

One lot of about 30 dealwood boxes.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Buttons, Gripe Water, Anzora Cream, Iron Screws, Enamelled Head Hides, Split Hides, Caustic Soda Powder, Buttons, Cotton Supender, Locks, Armbands, Gramaphone, Rolls Doffer Fillet, Rolls Cylinder Fillet, etc.,

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

1 case Press Buttons.
2 cases containing Gripe Water.
9 cases containing Anzora Cream.
1 case containing Iron Screws.
1 case containing Enamelled Head Hides and Coach Japan Split Hides.
20 drums Powered Caustic Soda.
4 parcels buttons Mark 3788 M A W
1 case prince cotton suspender mark 3862 M A W
2 cases Padlocks (by Millerlock Co.) mark 4057 M A W
1 case arm bands mark 3787 M A W
1 case arm bands mark 4291 M A W
1 case gramaphone.
8 rolls Doffer Fillet each measuring 172ft. by 14in. by 100s.
2 Rolls Cylinder Fillet each measuring 272ft. by 2 by 90s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND TOGETHER WITH THE GINNING FACTORY ERECTED THEREON KNOWN AS "THE HORMUZD GINNING FACTORY" SITUATED AT MONJE VANAOOS TALUKA DARIYAPUR, AMRAOTI DISTRICT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Under instructions from the Surviving Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell at their rooms at Apollo Street, the undermentioned land with the Ginning factory, standing thereon and known as "The Hormuzd Ginning Factory" on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Manasdbai wife of Heerjeebhoy Dhunabhoy Mody under the power of sale reserved to the Surviving Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of February, 1913, and registered by the Sub-Registrar of Dariyapur under No. 1107 at page 196 to 202 Volume 169 of Book No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land and the Ginning Factory erected thereon known as the "Hormuzd Ginning Factory" situate lying and being at Monje Vanaoos, Taluka Dariyapur, Amraoti District, Central Provinces admeasuring five acres or thereabouts forming a portion of Survey No. 3 consisting of twelve acres and fourteen gunthas for which the Akar or assessment is Rupees twenty-six (Rs. 26) and which said

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

piece of land admeasuring five acres abuts upon the Kheari Road with the buildings on houses and factory standing thereon all which premises are situate at Dariapur Zilla Amraoti in the Registration Sub-district of Diariapur and are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the field of Hanumantrao Ramrao Deshmukh on or towards the West by the piece of land on which the weekly market is held on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the said Survey No. 37 and on or towards the North by the road going to Khetari and are in now in the possession of the mortgagor.

Together with all and singular the ginning machines, engines, boilers, going gears, plants, tools, implements, furnitures articles and things now lying upon the said hereditaments and premises and upon the ginning factory standing thereon and known as "The Hormuzd Ginning Factory."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 14th December, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, DEPOT PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1922 at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, lamps of sorts, chunam pans, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, bellows, hoop iron, staves of cask, trolly wheels, manilla rope, leather and cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes I R cutting and scrap, vaccum pipes, clocks and watches, beaters, hammers, augers, locks, glass scrap, ink bottles, tin lining, kerosine oil empty and cases, lead-lined battery boxes, I R rolling rings, steel files, brass scrap, copper scrap, bell metal scrap, empty packing cases, wooden crates, weighing scales and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the railway company.

AUCTION SALE OF 76 BALES KHANGAUM COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th December, 1921, at 4 p.m (S. T.), near Fort Press, Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned, the following goods damaged by fire:

76 bales Khangaum Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY TEXTILES, SUCH AS Coats Warm Frocks Serge and Khaki Drill, Forage Caps, Cotton Drawers, Flannel Belts, Smock Kneaders, Cotton Gowns, Knickers Serge and Khaki Drill, Heavy and Light Woollen Jackets, Cavalry Kurtas, Long Woollen Gowns, Haversacks, Blankets, Peak Caps, Light Woollen Trousers, Khaki Twill Shirts, Worsted Socks, Warm Pyjamas, Braces, Flannel Shirts, White Puggrees, Pith Helmets, Mosquito Netting, Bags for Mosquitos Nets, Overalls, Tents Newar Goats Hair, Chhatrees Pyjama Girdles, Canvas Bags, Food Covers, Grey Cloth, Caps, Comforters, etc.

Under orders of Controller (Sales), Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th December, 1921, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at the Surplus Textile Store Depot, Howard and Bullough Mill, De Lisle Road, Parel, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The materials may be inspected on the 15th and 16th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th December 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Tobacco, C. Carbide, Sugar Planks, Die Stocks, Rattans, Cocoanuts, Tin plates Machinery, Carbide, Empty Drums Capes, Books, Steelers, F. Organ, Crucibles, Toys, T. Material, Films, Fire Cracers, Chemical, Timber (loose), Bricks.

Cases Empty, Canned Goods, Coal, Iron, Matanes, C. I. Pipes, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 103 BALES WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December 1921, at 3 p.m. near well at Chumpa Gully opposite Dharamraj Gully of Muljee Jetha Market by order of, the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the under mentioned merchants the following goods:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Damodar Devidas (Chank Mulji Jetha Market).

S. W. (W633) J.T.—3 Bales W. Nainsooks 8383, 49 G x 18 yds.

S. W. (W635) J.T.—6 Bales W. Nainsooks U. U. 44 G x 18 yds.

S. W. (W635) J.T.—2 Bales W. Nainsooks U. U. U. U. 49 G x 18 yds.

S. W. (W 639) J.T.—15 Bales W. Nainsooks 8890, 8810, 8820 37 G x 18 yrs.

S. W. (W. 645) J.T.—8 Bales W. Nainsooks 7700, 7710, 7720, 21 G x 18 yds.

S. W. (W646) J.T.—7 Bales W. Nainsooks 15000, 25000, 35,000, 26 G x 18 yds.

S. W. (W646) J.T.—7 Bales W. Nainsooks 45000, 55000, 6500, 31 G

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF GUNNY AND HERBS.

10,000 yards of running gunny, 2,000 bags sheeting of different sizes, and 59 bottles mixed Herbs are offered for sale.

Samples can be seen in this office and tenders submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on MONDAY, the 19th December, 1921, accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantities tendered for.

Offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, CAPTAIN,
For O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Coy

"Bombay Castle",
Behind Town Hall,
Bombay, 10/12/1921.
TA C11598

NOTICE.

THE Karachi Municipality are prepared to appoint three DOCTORS each to take charge of a Municipal Dispensary and work under the control of the Municipal Health Officer.

Candidates must hold a degree or degrees or diplomas of a recognised University or College The salary of each appointment is Rs. 200 per mensem rising by annual increment of Rs. 20 per mensem to Rs 300 per mensem with free unfurnished Quarters in each case. The selected applicants will be required to devote the whole of their time and attention to their duties and no private practice will be allowed.

Applications stating age, nationality qualifications and experience must reach undersigned before noon on 5th January 1922.

(Sd.) GEO: W. LEWIS,
For Chief Officer and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.

C 11602

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION that having taken new and extensive godowns and offices, Pyne Hughman and Co., Ltd., Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors and Shipbuilders, will move to MERCANTILE CHAMBERS GRAHAM ROAD, Ballard Pier Estate, with effect from MONDAY, the 12th December 1921. Telephone No. 3667. Tel. Address:—"PORCUPINE." P. O. Box No. 375.

C11545

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION that having taken new and extensive offices, the Porcupine Foundry Co., Ltd., Engineers, Founders and shipbuilders, will move to MERCANTILE CHAMBERS GRAHAM ROAD, Ballard Pier Estate, with effect from MONDAY, the 12th December, 1921. Telephone No. 3667. Tel. Address:—"CLIWORKS." P. O. Box No. 494.

C11546

NOTICE

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jivraj Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of Mr. Nurmahomed Kadar Shaik at No. 2, Dalal Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of considering the reconstitution of the Board and Resolutions concerning the Directorate and Officers of the Company, as also the affairs of the Company in general.

This Meeting is convened by the undersigned in accordance with Section 78 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Directors of the Company having failed to proceed to cause such a Meeting to be held within 21 days from the 3rd day of November, 1921, on which day certain persons, being holders of not less than one-tenth of the issued capital of the Company upon which all calls and other sums then due had been paid, of whom the undersigned are a majority in value, deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, in accordance with the requirements of the said Section of the said Act, a requisition requiring the Directors to proceed to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1921.

(Sd.) Karmali Ebrahim.
(Sd.) Abdool Razak Chotanbhai.
(Sd.) F. F. Parukh
(Sd.) Natverlal Chhotalal.
(Sd.) C. Fernandes.
(Sd.) Ranchoddas Hansraj.
(Sd.) Karsondas Thakersey Rowjee.
(Sd.) Rowjee Premjee.
(Sd.) Hormasji Byramji Shroff.
(Sd.) Noormahomed Kader Shaikh.
(Sd.) Bhikhaji Byramji Shroff.
(Sd.) Goolabkhan Peerkhan.
(Sd.) Ahmed Peerkhan Butler.
(Sd.) Manilal D. Mody.
(Sd.) Chhotalal M. Kothari.
(Sd.) Jagabhai Bhogilal.

R2112

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.
HIGH CLASS.
SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS
AT
PRINCES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in. Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6 0
Grey, Fawn Strawberry	1 8 0	1 15
Grey, Blue, etc		

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.
60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each
CHEQUERED BLANKETS.
47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.
HERJIVAN VALJI
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT.
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we have a lien on the property situated at Chavki Moholla, belonging to Mr. Sheik Abdul Gaffar Mohomed.

DULERAI & CO.
70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R2195

NOTICE.

SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

THE PUNAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD., Bombay are receiving short term deposits of 5,000 and above for 6 months at 6 per cent. per annum on sums less than 5,000, but not less than 1,000 5½ per cent. is allowed Please apply to

LALA DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager,
Liptons Building, Appollo Street.
C11563

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY MADE KNOWN to all that I had one ancestral cloth shop in Bombay, that I had a step-mother-Bai BALUBAI, widow of Vishwanath Phutane and two half-Brothers-Mahadeo Vishwanath Phutane and Shantaram Vishwanath Phutane and that they had a share in the above shop but by a Decree of the High Court of 8-12-1921 I have paid them in cash for their respective shares in the said shop and that from the date of Decree I have become the sole owner of the shop. Any person who wishes to make any transaction in respect of the said shop should address to me as the sole owner of the shop.

(Sd.) NARAYAN VISHWANATH PHUTANE.
R 2225

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Records prior to the 1st of January, 1917, will be destroyed after the 31st December, 1921. Clients desirous of removing their papers are requested to apply for the same before the 31st instant at 264, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Clients are also requested to take away their books of account, and documents in the matters which have been disposed of.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1920.
VACHHA & CO.
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay
C11600

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NANABHOY HORMASJI MOOS, Esqr., of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 382 of 1921, wherein Mahomed Jamal and certain other persons are Plaintiffs and Rehmatoal, widow and certain other persons are parties defendants has contracted to sell to our clients the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, trust, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchasers' attorneys at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, situate on South East side of Sopari Baug Road, in the City of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 345 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, as part New Survey No. 2367 with the messuage, tenement and other buildings standing thereon which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay under F Ward Nos. 544 (4) and Street No. 7C Sopari Baug Road and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a public road not yet named by the Municipality, on or towards the South by the building known as Narayen Ashram, on or towards the East by another public road not yet named but commonly known as Murgi Gully and on or towards the West by the Sopari Baug Road.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1921.
NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
C11601 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. NANALAL CHHAGANLAL has contracted to purchase from Mr. JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATELL his property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the assessor and collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at Jamarine Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims (if any) may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and redeemed land admeasuring 909.11 square yards for the building area and 211.11 square yards for the road area making together 1120.2 square yards being a portion of the land hereditaments and premises situated off the Forjett Street in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, registered alongwith other lands in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7079 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by plot No. 9 on or towards the West by plot No. 11 on or towards the North by Private Road and on or towards the South by the property of Cassamally Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1921.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
C11599 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
A VAUDEVILLE SEASON!
DIRECT FROM LONDON!
Madan Theatres, Limited ntroduces the English Magician-Entertainer.
LOUIS NIKOLA
MYSTERY, AMAZING DEXTERITY
And HUMOUR rom Start to FINISH
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!!!
THE GREAT AMERICAN RAG JAZZ TRIO
In an Extraordinary Ragtime and Jazz Vaudeville Show.
Booking at S. Rose & Co upto 6 p. m. After 6 p. m. at the Theatre
Cinematinee at 6-30 p.m.
The Flapper Queen
MARGARITA FISHER
IN
"ANN'S FINISH"

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
A Picturization of the Famous play
By Sir James Barrie
An All British Production
THE WILL
And a Real Commedy
By Snub Pollard.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY At 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"WEALTH OR LOVE."
Produced by Madan Theatres, Ltd.
Written by India's Greatest Dramatist, Aga Husher Kashmiri.
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"NUMBER PLEASE"
The Best Two-Reel Comedy
In Many Moons.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers
Present
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
The Superb Vitagraph Comedy Drama
"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"
(7 Reels 7,000 feet)
Featuring the popular Hand some Star
EARLE WILLIAMS
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT
5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
K. D. & Bros.' Topical No. 6.
SHOWING
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Visit
TO
POONA AND BARODA.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
THE AVENGING ARROW
A swift lightning-speed serial of the WEST! A drama of a fearless and braves American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.
FOURTH WEEK——THREE EPISODES.
Episode 8th. The Strange Poet
" 9th. The Auction Block.
" 10th. Outwitted.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Time
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
FEW DAYS MORE
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
100 ANIMALS 125 ARTISTS
LOCATION:
BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN
Daily at
9-30 P. M.
Matinee Shows on Wednesday Saturday & Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

The Alexandra Cinema
The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
SECOND WEEK Episodes 4, 5, 6,
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

THE FIRST WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-Night and This Week, the
OPENING 6 PARTS—6,000 FEET
of the powerful and thrilling Warner Brothers' Serial
"The Tiger Band"
(30 parts—30,000 feet.)
featuring the Dare Devil Star
HELEN HOLMES
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
Four Shows To-night: 5-3 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m, (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.
Girgaon Tram Terminus
SATI ANSUYA
BY
THE KOHINOOR FILM CO.
SATI ANSUYA
A Picture that had the record run of all the pictures. Pronounced to be the superb production.
SATI ANSUYA
A mythological drama depicting the story of Saintly and chaste Ansuya's life, the jealousy of Laxmi. Parvati and its consequences, the birth of Shree Dutt.
SATI ANSUYA
A Mythological Marvel
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

? does "BBBB" mean?
BBBB is The Trade Builder.
BBBB is The Success Insurer.
BBBB is The Cheapest Advt. medium
BBBB is The Encyclopædia.
BBBB is The Directory.
BBBB is The Publisher of Biographies.
"BBBB" is The Best
BOMBAY BUSINESS BUILDER
Of 231 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.983
Temperature of Air	degrees.	77.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	69.6
Dew Point	"	55.7
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	0.2
Maximum temperature of Air	"	86.1
Minimum do do	"	72.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, NW, NNW, N & E	
Movement o Wind do	miles	163

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Delhi but moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Multan and in defect at Hissar and Lahore. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature nearly normal or slightly higher than so.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or slightly clouded and humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana and in excess at Karachi. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner and Kotah; night temperature is above the average in Sind and at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para and in excess at Bhuj, Rajkot and Veraval. Day temperature is above normal at Bhuj and Neemuch; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and in excess at Karwar. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and in northwest of the division humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Hyderabad; night temperature is below normal over the division.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. The disturbance from the west is giving heavy cloud in the southwest Punjab and light to moderate cloud over the rest of northwest India. Skies are also lightly or moderately clouded in Madras and Malabar.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry except in Sind and the north and southwest Punjab where a few falls of rain may occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th December 1921.

Rain has fallen at a few stations in north Burma and Assam. Myitkyina has had three quarters of an inch and Dibrugarh one inch. The western disturbance has given no rain as yet.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
Mon.	19th Dec.	h. m. m 2 3 2 14a	ft. in 29 10 27 0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	19th Dec.	h. m. m 8 21 8 5a	ft. in 17 10 16 4

AMBULANCE HINDU DIVISION.

WAR SERVICE BADGES.

At a meeting held on Sunday last in Sir Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum, Major-General W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, who presided, presented war service Badges to members of the Hindu Division, (S. S. L.) Ambulance Brigade.

Dr. V. Nanan M.D., District Superintendent spoke on the good and useful work done by the division since its start in 1911 and also during the War in the removal of the patients and wounded soldiers to the different War Hospitals and theatre to the train. He congratulated Rao Bahadur Pai and his band of humanitarian workers on the excellent work they did during the last Influenza Epidemic in this city. He said he had now and again to consult Rao Bahadur Pai in the administration of the Ambulance Divisions and his advice and assistance had been of great value to him. He found Rao Bahadur Pai thoroughly impartial and his work in various fields of activities has been of great benefit to the city. He was exceedingly pleased to know that on retiring from service he was seeking admission in the Bombay Corporation and wished him every success which he richly deserved but he hoped that he will not sever his connection with the ambulance work.

Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi gave a short account of the Ambulance movement in the city and of the several other divisions. He said that Rao Bahadur Pai and his workers have done a great service to the Hindus in rendering 'First Aid' and medical relief service not only in this city but particularly at the Hindu holy places amongst the pilgrims during the various fairs at Hardwar, Phandarpur, Alandi, Dakore, Devoo and Nasik. Much credit for organising this kind of service is due to Rao Bahadur Pai and his division and several persons from these places have told him that the pilgrims highly appreciate this service.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, General Secretary, Social Service League, said that this division besides being a pioneer ambulance movement amongst the Hindus it has given impetus for the starting of similar other divisions in this city and he congratulated the workers on that score.

Major-General Jennings then presented the badges and congratulated the recipients and wished the institution every success in the humanitarian work that they are doing. He was glad to associate himself with what Dr. Nanan had said and to know that Rao Bahadur Pai, whom he has known for many years intends now to retire and to take up honorary service in the Corporation and he has been a useful Social and humanitarian worker in the city.

Dr. Prabhakar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and the proceedings were brought to a close.

Is your Baby being fed correctly?
Every Mother
no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day.
SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY
The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority on all that touches baby's welfare, and contains clear and informative articles on—
The Importance of proper dietary. Quantities and Hours of Feeding. Feeding after Weaning. Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy. General Management and Clothing. Minor Infant Ailments. Isolation and Disinfection. The care of the Nursing Mother, etc., etc.
TO ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD
Special representatives, for India
Box 2198, G-P.O. CALCUTTA.
Mrs.
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

E. D. S. United Mills.
CLOTH SHOPS.
Forbes Street, Fort, and Abdul Razak Terrace, Parel.
SALE.
December 18th to 23rd

MACFADDEN'S
STREN-THRO
MADE OF
—NUTS' FRUITS & CEREALS—
An Ideal Food for
Strength and Overcoming CONSTIPATION
In 4½ lb Tins @ Rs. 5-8 only
ALSO
—STREN-THRO BISCUITS—
2 lb. Tins at Rs. 4-0,
1/2 lb. Tins at Rs. 1-2,
HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT
Near Small Cause Court

For Winter Season
WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS
Woollen Blankets
Woollen Suitings
Woollen Sweaters
Woollen Vests
Woollen Socks
Woollen Mufflers
Woollen Shawls
Woollen Balaclava Caps
Woollen Shirts
MADE TO ORDER
WOOLLEN OVERCOATS
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE
THE
SHRI KRISHNA STORES
COMPANY LIMITED.
KRISENA BUILDING
Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December 13.

In accordance with 52 points lower reported in New York futures to-day the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 468 and after touching Rs. 467 steadeily advanced till Rs. 475. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 475 and Rs. 470 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 472. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 471. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 471 and closed at Rs. 472. Fine M. G. Oomra Dec-January opened at Rs. 418 and gradually went up to Rs. 425 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 422. March opened at Rs. 411 and advanced till Rs. 418 the rate being Rs. 415½ at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal Dec/January was Rs. 322 and March Rs. 334.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a steady tone yesterday on account of Bull manipulators' buying ready Oomra new cotton. To-day on account of lower advices reported from Home markets prices are Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lower than yesterday's rate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 13th Dec. 1921.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach April/May	..	..	472
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	..	..	325
,, ,, Mar.	..	..	339
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	..	..	423
,, ,, Mar.	..	..	416

COTTON CONTRACTS ROARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 13th Dec, 1921.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Abril/May	..	470
Fully Good Bengal	Dec-Jan.	..	320
,, ,,	Mar.	..	333
Fine Oomra ..	Dec-Jan.	..	42
,, ,,	Mar.	..	415

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 13th Dec 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab ..	340	325	310	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	436	421	4 6	..
M. G Central P. No. 1	466	451	436	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	451	436	421	..
Southerns ..	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 2th Dec. 1921.

Cotton ..	13875	Rs
Wheat ..	4474	Qrts.
Linseed ..	396	
Rape, etc. ..	54	
Gingellyseed ..	5755	,,
Poppyseed ..	Nil	
Groundnuts ..	1874	,,
Castorseed ..	759	,,
Rice ..	3074	,,
Myrabollams ..	139	,,
Cottonseed ..	24257	,,
Mowrasseed ..	Nil	
Gram ..	613	,,
Juwar ..	84	,,
Masur ..	Nil	
Barley ..	Nil	
Bajra ..	1297	,,
Coal ..	1048	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3 30 p. m. Bombay, 10th Dec 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic ..	1 3 11/16
Bank Demand ..	1-3 2/32
Doc Acceptaner 3 m/s ..	1-4 3/16
Fos. Demand ..	340
American Dollars ..	376
Hongkong Dollars ..	202
Shanghai ..	284
Japan ..	177
Singapore ..	177

Market :—Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Dec. 13

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-0-6.
Bars Gold forward 28-0-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-15-0.
Bars silver ready 91-14-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 91-10-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 91-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 336.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 356.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 346.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 175.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 167.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 200.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 282.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 177.
On New York Bank's selling D D 368.
London Gold ready s. 98-10.
London silver ready d. 35-6.
London silver forward d. 35.
Tone of silver Buyers satisfied, India and China bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollar 4.22 to 4.23.
French Exchange Frcs. 51.60.
Italian Exchange 90.00.
Swiss Exchange 21.50.
Belgium Exchange 53.90.
German Exchange Marks. 680.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/14.
5 per cent War Loan 84/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104 /4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Market opened weak, but closed steady.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2850, Alliance 370, Appollo 121/4, By. Cotton 1425 By. Dyeing 1685, Bradbur, 1210xd. Century 992/8, Cent. India 4/40, Colaba Land 2660, Coorla 320xd. Crescent 962/8, Currimbooy 1650, David 1560, Edw. Sassoon 765. Fazulbhoy 1665, Finlay 1430, Gokak 260, Ind. Malwa 762/8, Kastoorchand 1400, Kohinoor 3455, New Great 1145, New City 350, Pabani 1100, Pearls 1187/8, Phoenix 1135, Premier 250 Shapurji 411/4, Simplex 950, Swan 1455, Swadeshi 4/45 Tata Mill 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 745, B. Burma 500, B. Burma N. I 137/8pr. B. Steam 2/2/8, New India insur 20, Shivrajpur 32/8, Tata Iron Ord 72/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 6/8, Tata Iron Defd 2/2/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 240, Tata Hydro 830, Tata Oil 58 and Scindia Steam 9.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Dec. 13.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 140/150 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 2/8/0 to 3 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Deeita Purpurine Rs. 5 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 12/13 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3/4/0 per lb.
Emetine Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 2/3 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 9 per lb.

MILL-STORES

Dec. 13.

The last mail from Home brought easier Quotations for several important commodities than the previous week's Quotations, Heralds are offered at 3d. per 500 eyes C. I. F. Bombay, Reeds very largely, Kenion Roller, Cloth and Sizing Flanners are quoted easier by about 10 per cent. Fillets including Dopper, Cylinder, stripping and Burnishing are also comparatively easy. The Quotations in sterling are as under:—

Heralds 39d; Reeds 5d.; Roller Cloth-Kenion 16 oz. 11-1d., Roller Cloth kenion 18 oz. 13-3d. Sizing Flannel 62" 6s. Sizing Flannels 72". 6-9d.; Pickers Broomley No. 3 3-6d. Heald-Cord 2-7d.

CHEMICALS.

Dec. 13.

The fresh Quotations to importers in sterling are as follows:—

Zinc Chloride £20 per ton.
China Clay £8 per ton.
Magnesium Chloride £8 per ton.
Calcium Chloride £8 per ton.
Dextrine Yellow £29 per ton.
Dutch Farina £28 10 per ton.
Bleaching Powder £12 0 per ton.
Epsom Salt £6 per ton.
Glauber Salt £5 per ton.

SAMUEL MONTAGU REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London, sends us the following report dated the 17th November:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £120,000,000, as compared with £120,091,000 last week.

A fair amount of gold came on offer, and was practically all taken for the United States of America.

Gold to the value of $7,070,000 is reported as having arrived in New York $5,000,000 from London; $2,000,000 from France; $70,000 from Egypt; and $1,000,000 from Germany.

The S S "Asama Maru" which left San Francisco on October 26th last carried shipments of gold aggregating $2,020,000 consigned to Hongkong.

Reuter reported from Copenhagen, under date of November 10th last, an occurrence which can be described as the work of a super-smuggler, in the following words:—"According to a telegram from Aabenraa (Sieswig) Customs officers at Hattlesleb, on the Danish German frontier near Frasburg, were to-day inspecting a locomotive constructed in Germany for a Danish firm, to be delivered on November 8th, when they found in it gold in bars to the value of 2,000,000 gold marks (£1,200,000), the intention evidently being smuggle the gold out of Germany. The Customs officers confiscated the ingots."

The Transvaal gold output for October 192. amounted to 707,325 fine ounces, as compared with 691,096 fine ounces for September 19— and 662,472 fine ounces for October 1920.

The New South Wales gold output for October 1921 amounted to 4,350 ounces, as compared with 6,236 ounces for October 1920.

The following are the figures relative to the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of October 1921:—

IMPORTS.

Netherlands £ —	
Belgium £1,113	
France £ —	
Spain and Canaries £447	
West Africa 120,528	
United States of America £ —	
Central America and West Indies £1,220	
Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay £2,322.	
Egypt £7,265	
Rhodesia £191,389	
Transvaal £3,395,603	
British India £389,462	
Straits Settlements £21,644	
Other Countries £ —	
Total ... £4,339,993	

EXPORTS.

Netherlands £521	
Belgium £10,200	
France £5,800	
Spain and Canaries £ —	
West Africa £168	
United States of America £3,747,162	
Central America and West Indies £ —	
Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay £—	
Egypt £ —	
Rhodesia £ —	
Transvaal £ —	
British India £832,147	
Straits Settlements £27,793	
Other Countries £2,998	
Total ... £4,627,729	

SILVER.

The silver market has remained quiet, and by the 12th instant successive falls had brought the quotations to 38¼d and 37 3/4d for cash and forward deliveries respectively—the lowest prices fixed since the 3rd September last. Some enquiry from India for shipment had the effect of raising the price for spot 1/8d to 38 3/8d on the 14th. The buying, however, was not sustained and the cash quotation remained unchanged for three days until today, when a moderate demand on China account carried the prices to 38 3/4 d. for cash and 38 3/8d for forward delivery. Sales were made from America and the Continent, but business has not been on a large scale. The market closes with a steady tone.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees).

Notes in circulation October 22 17917; October 31 17911; November 7 17940

Silver coin and bullion in India October 22 7830; October 31 7806; November 7 7923

Silver coin and bullion out of India —

Gold coin and bullion in India October 22 4404; October 31 4401; November 7 2434

Gold coin and bullion out of India —

Securities (Indian Government) October 22 3166 October 31 3165; November 7 785

Securities (British Government) October 22 564; October 31 830; November 7 785

No coinage of rupees was reported during the week ending 7th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 12th instant consisted of about 26,800,000 ounces in sycee, 24,000,000 dollars, and 1,250 silver bars, as compared with about 24,900,000 ounces in sycee, 24,000,000 dollars, and 1,550 silver bars on the 5th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s 9d the tael.

Quotations. Bar silver p. oz. std. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

November 11th 38.5/8d cash. 38 d 2 mos 104s 6d

November 12th 38.1/4d cash. 37.3/4d 2 mos 104s/d.

November 14th 3/8d cash 37.3/4d 2 mos 104s/d.

November 15th 38.3/8d cash. 37.7/8d 2 mos. 103s/9d.

November 16th 38.3/8d cash. 37.7/8d 2 mos. 103s/6d

November 17th 38.3/4d cash. 38.3/8d 2 mos. 103s/8d.

Average 38.458d. cash. 37.937d 2 mos. Average 103s/3.d.

The silver quotations today for cash and forward delivery are each 1/4d below those fixed a week ago.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Dec. 13.

S S Trelyn, Beale, Lorenzo, Marquis.
S S Agra Maru Yerdon, Calcutta.
S S Sarpeta, Hurley, Busreh.
S S Gairsoppa, Styles, Rangoon.
S S Mashobra, Cluley, London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Taroba, Sullivan, Durban, etc
S S Marinique, Mottram, Bangkok
S S Vasna, Hutchings, Busreh.
S S Circassia, Urmston, Australia.
S S Clan Macvicar, Phillips, Rotterdam.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Levanzo for Genoa.

S S Trelyon.—The steamer Trelyon, 3231 tons, Captain S. F. Beale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Lorenzo, Marquis, with a cargo of coal.

S S Sarpeta:—The B. I. S. †. Company's steamer Sarpeta, 1077 tons, Captain G. J. Farley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gairsoppa, 3227 tons, Captain A. M. Ayres, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Mashobra.—The B I S N Company's steamer Mashobra, 3151 tons, Captain J H Cluley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Taroba, 3636 tons, Captain J K O. Sullivan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban etc., with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 3020 tons, Captain A. F W. Hutchings, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macvicar.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macvicar, 3620 tons, Captain G. P. Phillips, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rotterdam, etc., with a general cargo.

EXPORTS

Dec. 13.

S S Morea for London:—55 bales cow hides, 11 bales cowhides, 12 bales cowhides Peerkhanali Rahimali, 5 bales sheep skins, Peerkhanali Rahimali, 1 case wool carpets, H. M. Shahabadee, 1 case wool carpets, John Taylor and Sons, 500 cwts kernels, V. Mamlal and Co., 10 pcgs. wool carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency, 12 bales hides skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 5 pcs. hides skins, Cox's Shipping Agency, 1 bales goat skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 13 bales wool carpets, Bontor and Co. 1 cases wool carpets, Md. Amin and S. Kopur; 2 bales hides skins, Md. Amin and S. Kopur;

S S Morea for New York:—20 bales wool carpets, H. M. Ghulamjee; 18 boxes gold bars, Grindlay and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—102 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co. 15 cwts. cutch, H. Currahee and Co., 1335 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 24 bales wool, V. Madhowji and Sons, 600 cwts. groundnut cake, V. Mamlal and Co.,

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—348 bdles staves 0 empty hds., Spenser and Co.; 87 bdles heads and hoops of empty heads, Spenced and Co.

S S Circasia for Valencia:—2000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Barcellona:—250 cwts. cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for New York:—130 cwts. dry chillies, S. Gordhan and Sons;

S S Othello for Dunkirk:—660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Volkart Bros.; 2000 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Rio Preto for Hamburg:—51 cwts. euphorbia herbs, R. Jeevandas and Co. 924 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Levanzo for Genoa:—175 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 8000 cwts. gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.;

S S Levanzo for Naples:—1000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros. 2000 cwts. gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Genoa Maru for Hongkong:—325 bales cotton twist. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—2400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.;

S S Malay Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Itaura for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N M Kaisha.

S S Itaura for Yokkaichi:—:500 bales cotton, N.. M. Kaisha.

S S Keishin Mru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Dec. 13,

S S Trafford Hall from Liverpool. Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—307 bags clay, 86 bar cases tiles, 50 cases glazed tiles, 92 cases roofing tiles, 875 bags broken tiles, 1 case fine and coarse, 200 drums, caustic soda, 75 casks zinc chloride, 17 bales buckets, 1 case locks, 1 case low locks, 1 case steel, 1304 bales, steel, 1000 boxes tin, 50 barrel lubricating oil, 41 bales paper, 154 bales printing paper, 20 drums, chemical, 123 kegs paint, 81 cases colour 1 cases perfumery, 180 cases soap, 1500 boxes soap, 670 bales cotton, 14 cases cotton, 752 bales cotton yarn, 403 cases cotton yarn, 18 bales cottons, 262 cases cottons, 256 bales cotton piece goods, 243 cases scotton piece-goods, 14 bales cotton rents, 1 bale woolen rug, 1 bale woolen piece goods, 3 cases tobacco, 40 caseses cigarettes, 6 cases wood bobbins.

HINDU-MOSLEM-PARSI ENTENTE.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Dec. 10.

Misfortunes often turn out to be blessings in disguise. Thus in spite of the malicious rumours industriously circulated at Navsari to inflame the Parsi residents against their Hindu and Moslem neighbours, immediately after the disturbances in Bombay, the efforts of leaders have resulted in cementing the friendship between the three sister communities, through the joint efforts of Messrs. Dinsah Ratanji Dabu Sorabji and Sadri. A representative meeting of the citizens of Navsari was held in the Luxman Hall at 4 p.m. on November 27th to concert measures to preclude the possibility of any evil results following from the currency given to mischievous lies about the motives of different communities.

Mr. Dinshah Ratanji Dabu addressed the meeting on the Bombay disturbances and impressed on all present the need of constituting a vigilance committee to neutralise the evil effects of venomous falsehoods. The existence in their midst of such an organisation would not only remove misconceptions but would also be instrumental in bringing about an amicable settlement of differences if any were known to exist. Mr. Jamnadas Ghelabhai Majmudar seconded Mr. Dabu's proposal, adding that however remote might be the prospect of acute differences springing up among the Hindu, Moslem and Parsi residents of Navsari who had been living together in perfect amity for the last hundred years and more, the idea of appointing a vigilance committee was valuable as furnishing a common basis for the settlement of any differences occasioned by unfounded rumours. Sheth Brijbhukhandas then gave his whole hearted support to the far-reaching proposal moved by Mr. Dabu at the instance of Mr. Rustamji Garda. Mir Piare Saheb speaking on behalf of the Moslem Residents of Navsari expressed his regret that an unnecessary sensation should have been precipitated at Navsari on the strength of hearsay evidence when straight talks among the leaders of the sister communities would have straightened out the whole question without much ado. He called attention to the prevalence of bitter feelings among schoolboys which might conceivably be aggravated into a serious trouble if the schoolmasters were to ignore them as bagatelles not worth bothering about. He therefore urged that the evil should best be nipped in the bud.

The meeting then proceeded to appoint a vigilance committee representing the sister communities and issued a manifesto signed by thirty-one members for the information and guidance of the residents of Navsari. The manifesto exhorts the residents to beware of the exaggerated perversions of truth about the recent disturbances in Bombay. It assures all concerned of the readiness with which the vigilance committee will compound difference, if any, and appeals to young men not to precipitate matters under any pretext but to refer their cases to the arbitrament of the vigilance committee.

A'L POWERFUL SUB-INSPE TOR.

THREAT TO NON-CO-OPERATORS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 8.

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.)

At a public meeting called at Bailhongal (Belgaum District) by the Bailhongar Taluq Congress Committee on the 6th instant when Mr. Gokhale, Secretary, Belgaum District Congress Committee rose to speak, Sub-Inspector stood up in front of him and ordered him not to speak. When asked for a written order he replied that Mr. Hayter, Superintendent of Police had authorised him by circular to gag the mouths of all those whom the Sub-Inspector deemed as an N.C.O. and threatened that he would physically stop the mouth by laying his hands on it without giving any written order. The local Magistrate and the Mamlatdar were present all the while. Mr. Gokhale could have exercised his right of self-defence by equally threatening to physically resist the assault of the Sub-Inspector but he is awaiting instructions of the Working Committee what to do under such circumstances when personal rights and safety are unlawfully endangered.

MOPLAH FIGHTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Dec. 12.

Communique states:—In the operations against Vengara gang 81 rebels were killed and 15 captured near Chervar. Ten firearms and 40 swords were also captured. Over 300 more rebels with three firearms and 125 swords have surrendered to 2/8th Gurkhas.

A CALICUT COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Dec. 12.

A communique says:—Company of special police from Tirur surprised a band of rebels mostly belonging to Tirurangadi at Peruvanna. 48 rebels killed, 11 captured, with 11 firearms. Our casualties were one Indian officer killed and one man wounded.

12-12-1921, 12 noon was the date and time fixed for the nomination and 1. p.m. for the scrutiny of nomination papers of the Bye-election of the Indian Legislative Assembly, Presidency European Constituency for Bombay, and Sir Montagu Webb, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., of Karachi being the only candidate was declared duly elected a member of that Assembly.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

9th SOCIAL GATHERING

The 9th annual Social Gathering of the past and present students of the Gokhale Education Society's New English School, Bombay, was celebrated on Sunday the 11th instant in Marwadividyalaya Hall, when Shet Gulabchand Devchand presided. The programme was a very interesting one, as it included various items of Elecution competition, indoor games, recitations, dialogues and refreshments. The proceedings commenced with songs of prayer and welcome, at the conclusion of which Mr. Kulkarni the principal of the school made a short speech.

Mr. Gadgil the secretary of the Society then read the 9th Annual report of the School, in which he stated that the year under report was a period of overwhelming struggles and trials. To add to these they had to pay Rs. 5680 by way of the accumulated rent and Rs. 1100 the bill of Suit cost to the land lord of Kashi Baug. The report further stated that the number of pupils on the rolls was 460, the decrease being due to the insuficient accommodation and equipment in the new rented building at 1, Mugbhat Lane where the school was removed since May last. It showed an expenditure of Rs. 18,716/10/10 as against the income from fees of Rs. 16,114/15/0, the deficit of Rs. 2,601/11/10 being made up by donations, contribution from Society's funds and loan. The examination results were quite satisfactory being more than 50 per cent.

Regarding the progress of the School Building fund it was stated that promises to the extent of Rs. 53,000 were received. Negotiations through Shet Hansraj were going on with two lady donors intending to give Rs. 50,000. The Society still required Rs. 22,000 more which sum it was hoped the philanthropic people of Bombay would not fail to raise. Three floors were completed and it was expected that the Building would be ready in the months of March. The changes recommended by the Saddler commission in the course of secondary education were introduced by the Society in their system of education long ago in spite of the apathy of the public.

MR. DAS'S APEAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALCUTTA.

I do not know how long I shall be allowed to remain out of jail. I repeat with all the emphasis I can command that every Congress and Khilafat worker must remain absolutely non-violent in thought word and deed. I ask every citizen of Calcutta who has any sympathy for the work of the Congress and Khilafat to remember that the best and the surest way to destroy the work of the Congress is to help violence in any shape or form.

I ask the people of Calcutta not to gather in large numbers at Street corners as they did to-day. I know that soldiers would be posted. I was not afraid because I had every confidence in our workers. There is no doubt there will be ample provocation. You must expect it. We must withstand this provocation, otherwise we deserve to lose. I say to our workers again that they must expect to be assaulted, and they must be prepared not to be provoked into violence.

Fear of Jail, fear of assaults and fear of being shot down—these are the 3 fears which every worker must conquer before we can get Swarajj. We have conquered the fear of Jail. We are about to conquer the fear of assault. If depends on the Bureaucracy, when we shall succeed in conquering the fear of being shot down.

In the meantime I charge every one to remember that our success can only depend on non-violence so real, so perfect that all God fearing men and women must come over to our side.—"The Patrika."

C. R. DAS,

9-21-21.

PRINCE AT BENARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 13.

The Prince of Wales and party arrived at Benares this morning at eight. The cantonment station where the Prince alighted was tastefully decorated. The arrival being private there was no ceremony at the station. The Maharajah, Maharajkumar, Agent to the Governor, Officer Commanding the Brigade and Collector received the Royal party. The Prince drove straight to Nandesar House. In the course of the day he exchanges ceremonial visits with His Highness.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines it works like a charm and the effect is lasting It replaces lost power and it invenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that must is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTILSAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiwar) (India.)

INDIAN PROOF OF ZAM-BUK'S Wonderful Healing.

RINGWORM CURED.

Lutfur-Rahman, of the Assistant Constructor's Office, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, writes:—"For two years I suffered from ringworm. I used various medicines, but without avail. Luckily I read about Zam-Buk in a newspaper, so decided to try the balm. Zam-Buk proved to have such wonderful curative powers that the ringworm was speedily and thoroughly banished, and I am now without the slightest trace of the disease."

A DOCTOR'S VERDICT.

Dr. P. N. Pathak, of Shivrajpur Mines Hospital, Shivrajpur, writes:—"I have tried Zam-Buk for my patients, and have found it very efficacious."

PIMPLES ON FACE.

N. A. Barnabas, Clerk, District Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, writes:—"I have used Zam-Buk for pimples on my face, and am very glad to let you know that in a few days the eruption had disappeared as if by some miracle."

BLEEDING PILES.

"For seven years," writes W. C. Gibson, 25, Third Street, Puduppet, Madras, "I suffered from bleeding piles, accompanied by acute pain and inflammation. Although I tried many remedies, I could gain no lasting relief; indeed, I got worse. A friend strongly recommended me to try Zam-Buk, as being the only safe and sure remedy for my complaint. I therefore got some Zam-Buk, and gave it a thorough trial. From the very first applications Zam-Buk proved beneficial. The bleeding ceased, and the pain and inflammation were completely stopped by this marvellous balm. I am now restored to perfect health."

ECZEMA & SPRAINS.

D. L. Wickremesinghe, of Hillside, Pansdora, Ceylon, writes:—"After personal experience of Zam-Buk during the last three years, I have found it to be a marvellous cure for cuts, sprains, eczema, and skin eruptions. Zam-Buk's antiseptic and other excellent qualities soon become evident to those who make use of this unique and valuable skin medicine."

BURNS, CUTS, & ITCHES.

Babu Dinanth De, Sub-Judge, of Bhagalpur, India, writes:—"Since becoming acquainted with Zam-Buk's great healing powers I always keep a pot of this ever-ready healer handy as an indispensable part of my household. I have used this valuable medicine for burns, scalds, cuts, itches, and ringworm, and have always found it efficacious."

You cannot afford to be without ZAM-BUK

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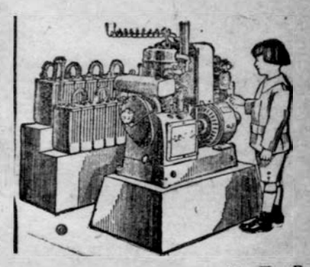

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Later & 3rd Poona Express..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

KARAI—Merwanji Pestonji Karai, father of Hormasji, Jamsetji and Ardeshir, aged 72 died at his residence at Navsari on Monday, 12th December.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Mail Steamer Narkunda which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 10th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer China with the outward Mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Saturday next.

AN ANCIENT ART.

There will be an exhibition of the special art Andhra—fine spinning and weaving—in the mandap opposite Grant Road Station, from 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court, has offered his candidature from "D" Ward in the ensuing Municipal Elections.

PROSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

The Governor in Council has appointed Colonel R. J. W. McWhinny, C.B., R.A.M.C., Assistant Director, Medical Service, Bombay District, as a member of the Prostitution Committee vice Major General W. L. Jennings, M.D., I.M.S., M.L.C., resigned.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The 8th Annual Meeting of Shri Vidya Vijay Vachanalaya and Free Reading Room will be held at the Vidya Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum on Wednesday, the 14th December 1921 at 8 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Gopal Venkatesh Panandikar, will preside.

BAND AT BANDRA ON SUNDAY.

The Imperial Band will play the programme of music at the Bandra Point on Sunday 18th December 1921 commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) under the direction of Mr. D. F. Misquitta, Band Master.

CLERKS' UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LD.

An Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society will be held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaon, on Sunday, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to elect Honorary Auditors for the current year.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Rustomji Dhonjibhoy Patel residing on the 1st floor of a house at Wodehouse Road has reported to the police the theft of a pair of gold cuff links, pearl stud and two gold studs valued at Rs. 650 from a shirt which was hanging on a stand in the verandah of his room between 8-30 p.m. the 11th and 8 a.m. the 12th instant.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mr. J. Cohen, residing at Duncan Road, has made a report to the police of the theft of jewellery and cash collectively valued at Rs. 537 from his room which was entered into during his absence.

THEFT OF SILK SAREES.

Mr. Alexander De Silva, Shed Superintendent, No. 5, Alexandra Dock, has reported to the police that between the 8th and the 9th instant silk sarees of the value of Rs. 520 were stolen from a case lying in the Shed.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Mr. William Stanley Graves, residing at Wodehouse Road, reports the theft of a pocket-book containing currency notes for Rs. 495 from the drawer of his dressing table.

ANNUAL MAHIM FAIR.

The annual Mahim Fair of the Durgah of Pir Fakir Ali Makhdume Saheb at Mahim commences tonight when the Sandal Ceremony will be performed and Moulood Sharif recited. The fair will last for ten days and will be visited by a member of devotees to the shrine.

RS. 12,000 LOST.

Jethabhoy Mulji, a cloth merchant, residing in Old Hanuman Lane has reported to the police that at 11 a.m. on Saturday last his cashier Doongersy Tricumdas gave currency notes for Rs. 30,000 to his salesman Madhowji Dayal with instructions to pay the same in the office of the Wadia Woolen Mills. At 3 p.m. Madhowji returned and informed Mr. Jethabhoy that he had lost notes of the value of Rs. 12 000 somewhere in the Fort.

THE MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

In a public meeting of the residents' of Matunga held under the auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association on the 11th instant under the Presidenship of Mr. Narayanji Umershi Chothani the following resolution was passed after discussion:—

This meeting strongly protests against the proposed increase in general tax by the Bombay Municipality and urges every corporator and especially those from the F. Ward to fight out the same to the last.

INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

In accordance with the resolution passed in the preliminary meeting of the 12th instant, a meeting of the Reception Committee members will be held to consider further steps in order to enlist more members, on Friday, the 16th instant at 6 p.m. in the office of Messrs. Chaggan Mansukhlal and Co. 107, Dhanji Street Pydhoni. All those gentlemen who were present at the meeting of the 12th instant are requested to attend.

A correspondent writes:—Sankheda and Bahadurpur Districts of Baroda State are making great progress in the present movement. Nearly 80 per cent. have put on khaddar. Nearly 10 marriages were held in khaddar.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

SCHOOL'S SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the Indian Education Society's King George English School, Dadar, was celebrated under the chairmanship of Principal D. G. Padhye, on Sunday the 12th of December 1921. Two days before the gathering day were spent in friendly cricket matches and minor games, such as running race, high and low jumps, etc., arranged between the boys of the School. On Sunday the past and present students assembled together and after coffee and tiffin spent their day in full mirth and festivities. The final item took place in the afternoon when the whole school including the teachers and a host of members, friends and sympathisers of the Society and guardians of students were present.. After the President having been introduced an interesting programme of dialogues was listened to, and Mr. S. V. Nabar, one of the Life-Members of the Society summarised the history of the School, stating how in the course of ten years the number of students rose from 40 to 700 and how since the foundation of the Society it secured a plot of 14,500 square yards from the Improvement Trust for the main and allied buildings of the School and collected contributions amounting to a lakh of rupees; or which Rs. 56 thousand have been realised. The President then distributed prizes to successful competitors in games.

The President in his remarks dwelt at length on the value and importance of education and on the necessity of spreading it especially in the mill centre of Dadar. He laid stress on the education of girls and hoped that the next year he would see the number of girls increased from 90 to 500. He then advised the students to build up their character along with the training of intellect and body to cherish parental feelings towards their School where they are receiving all round education. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the School is trying its best for the physical training of the boys, and that it has included moral instruction, co-operative stores, excursions, etc., in the sphere of activities. It is a happy sign that the Society soon intends to open primary Marathi and Guzrati Classes. In this connection the President remarked that the Municipality wished to have as many private institutions as would be opened. Further he said that the opening of the Industrial School, teaching carpentry, weaving and carpet-making, was a great blessing on the public of Dadar.

The President was then thanked by Mr. B. B. Patwardhan, a member of the Indian Education Society.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

MORE RIOTERS PUNISHED.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bull charged (1) Ganpat Sonoo, (2) Ismail Boosam, (3) Dattatraya Ganesh and (4) Chotu Abdul with rioting at Goliptha on the 17th instant. It was alleged that the accused were amongst those who had attacked the Null Bazaar Police Chowkey and injured the policemen. Whilst a party of police went to the succur of the injured policemen, the mob, of which the accused were members stoned the police.

The accused were convicted by His Worship and sentenced to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Before the same Magistrate, Dawood Kajiji was next charged at the instance of Inspector Bull with rioting at the Junction of Duncan and Sandhurst Roads on the 19th ultimo, The rioters had broken open a liquor-shop and were bringing the furniture out on the road when Mr. Lynch-Bloss, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Inspector Bull saw the accused bringing the furniture out and piling it on the fire.

The accused was arrested on the spot and convicted of being a member of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to commit mischief by fire. The accused was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five months.

Before the same Magistrate, [illegible] Khola, (2) Ambu Chhotu and (3) Ismail rahim all juveniles pleaded guilty to the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to commit house-breaking, theft and mischief. It appeared that a mob had broken open a liquor-shop and looted on the Duncan Road on the 19th ultimo. When the police arrived, the mob flung bottles at them. The accused were arrested on in the shops.

Accused No. 1 was convicted and sent to the Juvenile Prison at Dharwar and the other two to the David Sassoon Industrial Institute as Government apprentices for one, six and five years respectively.

Walji Umarji, a lad of fourteen was caught in the mob which was stopping motor-cars on Girgaon Road on the 17th ultimo. The accused hit a car with a bamboo and was caught red-handed.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship ordered the Police to find out if the accused had parents to look after him. The police returned with the accused's mother and the latter promised to look after the boy.

The Magistrate, thereupon, ordered the boy to receive ten stripes by way of [illegible] cipline and made him over to his mother.

The rioters had stoned the Maharbawri Police Station on two occasions on the 18th ultimo. At 3 p.m. when they made one more attack the police came forward to disperse them and the mob stoned the police. One Anant Rangrao was caught by a policeman at whom he had thrown a stone. He was charged before the same Magistrate and as he was found to be the member of a mob attacking the police, he was sentenced to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND EDUCATION

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has to-day passed the resolution moved by Rao Saheb Harilal Desai requesting Government to frame two sets of rules, under the proviso to Section 58 of the District Municipality Act, with reference to (1) Municipalities which maintain Primary schools exclusively from Municipal fund, and (2) Municipalities which receive grant-in-aid for Primary schools from Government, so that the former class of Municipalities may have full and independent authority in respect of Primary education and may receive only advisory help from the education department, and that the latter class of Municipalities may remain under the ordinary rules of control of Government. The non-co-operating members abstained from voting.

The "Modern World" the nationalist English monthly started in 1911 will be issued from January next at Madras Mr. V. Mangalvedkar, Editor and Publisher declared before the Magistrate last week. The subscription is Rs. 6 per year.

SIKHS AND GOVT.

A GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

The Punjab Government in the course of a communique, give the Sikh community fullest assurances that the Government will not in any way interfere with their religious freedom but rather desires to strengthen and uphold the Sikh religion. Sikhs must be on their guard against those who mixed politics with religion and sought to destroy the old mutual confidence between Sikhs and Government. In certain cases Government was compelled to apply the law which regulates seditious meetings because violent speeches were made and warns the community against those meetings which are called religious but are used for purposes of political propaganda. Government also gives expression to its fullest sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Sikh community.

SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE LEPER MISSION.

(Associated Press.)

The continued ill health of Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose in Bombay which has brought on a complete breakdown of his health, has compelled him to cut short his stay in Bombay. As Pandit Kriparam, the attending physician has also fared no better in respect of his health, it is feared that the treatment of the cases of leprosy at the Acworth Leper Asylum, will have to be abandoned in the near future. A general invitation is therefore extended to the people of Bombay interested in the cure of leprosy and its treatment to visit the Asylum and satisfy themselves by direct evidence as to how far the treatment by this mission has been successful. The medical verdict on Pandit Kriparam's treatment will soon be made known but the lay public may also draw their own conclussions by personal visit to the Ackworth Leper Asylum where some of the cases were treated by Pundit Kriparam of the mission.

N-W. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION

A WARNING.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

The General Secretary, North-Western Railway Employees' Union, wires the following:—"The Central Delegates' Committee representing majority of all classes in the North-Western Railway employees from the sweeper to the Superintendent in its sitting of the eleventh passed a resolution that the executive officers were empowered to declare a strike immediately if the authorities fail to meet with the Union's legitimate demands, already communicated to the authorities a month back. To avoid catastrophical results and irrespective of hostile attitude of the Agent of the North-Western Railway, who is misinterpreting the situation, his Excellency is earnestly prayed to appoint a Conciliation Board consisting of three, i.e., Union, Government and public representatives with a ruling that the decision will be binding on both the sides."

NEW STERLING LOAN.

SECRETARY OF STATE ISSUES PROSPECTUS.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

The Secretary of State for India is to-day (14th December) issuing the prospectus of a sterling loan of £10 millions. The issue price is 93½ and the loan is repayable in 10 years, the rate of interest being 5½ per cent. The loan does not carry any conversion rights. Arrangements have been made under which subscriptions can be received in India at the offices of the Imperial Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon which will send intimation to the Bank's London Office by *clear the line telegrams*. Subscriptions from India will be received in London to within 24 hours after the closing of the list to Home subscribers. Subscription list in London will, if whole loan be not subscribed for earlier, remain open not later than Monday the 19th December. Further particulars regarding the procedure for subscribing in India and also actual terms of prospectus can be obtained from the offices of the Imperial Bank at the above-mentioned places. Interest payable on loan will be paid in full without deduction of British Income-tax on proof being given to Inland Revenue authorities in England that owner is not resident in United Kingdom.

2. This loan is being floated having regard to the present favourable condition of the money market in London and to the necessity for supplementing rupee borrowing to the greatest extent consistent with the obtaining of reasonable terms for financing the Government of India's capital requirements including adequate expenditure on the rehabilitation of the railways.

RETURN OF CONVERTED HINDUS

RELIEF WORK BY ARYA SAMAJ.

Lala Risiram, Arya Missionary wires from Calicut under 12:—Forcibly converted Hindus are coming by hundreds. They are freely admitted. Even formal ceremony is regarded as unnecessary, people themselves having no faith in forged conversions. The difficulty will arise only in the case of Brahmins and those staying long with Moplahs or Hindu ladies, married to Moplahs. Strong public opinion is essential in their case. Already many refugees are getting relief from Arya Samaj. Hundreds of starving people are coming. Prospect very gloomy. Our means are very limited. Mr. Hansraj has sent Rs. 4000. Philanthropic gentlemen are requested to send their contributions, however small.

THE NEED OF THE MOMENT

UNITED VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Once again in your to-day's leading article you have urged the Government to call a roundtable conference of the leaders of the country, as a remedy for the present political condition in the country. Your suggestion is good so far as it goes, but permit me to say that it is putting the cart before the horse. Sir, I make bold to say that nothing tangible and substantial can come out of such a conference for the simple reason that it will be lacking in the one essential element viz., a unity of understanding among the several political leaders of the country having varying shades of political opinions. The Government have this advantage. They will not suffer from any difference of opinion. If we want to benefit by such a roundtable conference—granted that it is convented—the first thing that we should do is we must arrange a conference of the leaders of the country and formulate our demands so that we could place them on the round table as the demands of the nation. If such a thing were possible, the Government will not be so foolish as to commit the most impolite blunder of saying 'No' to the demands of the nation. Therefore, sir, I suggest that, first, a conference of the representative leaders be held to come to an understanding as to the minimum which will satisfy the country considered from its present aspect. Now comes the most difficult part of the affair. Who is to convene the conference? and who will be so bold as to do it successfully? For this purpose, I suggest that the Venerable Pandit Malawiya, Mr. Jinaah, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Sris Ashutosh Chowdry and Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Vijayaraghava Achanad (the President of the Nagpur Congress) must be approached and requested to take the initiative. By "initiative" I mean, they must issue invitations over their names to the leaders of all the communities to meet at a particular place and time to discuss the present situation. At that meeting, strictly speaking, the Parliament of the Indian nation all differences of opinions may be rubbed of and a workable solution can be evolved. After arriving at the solution which will be no less than the country's ultimatum to the Government we can, whether the Government does or does not convene a conference, place it before the Government for adoption. Even if the Government were to reject it, it will have its undoubted value. On the one hand it will serve as a basis for negotiation between the Government and the people and on the other it will tell the civilized nations of the world where exactly we stand.

There is no doubt that at this juncture of national crisis no Indian worthy of his birth will grudge to contribute his quota to avoid a national catastrophe. There is also no doubt that the conference will really be a representative one and be an entire success. I once more appeal the gentlemen mentioned above and especially to Mr. Jinnah who has already the reputation as an ambassador of Hindu-Moslem unity to project his vision into the abundant possibilities of such a conference and start with it immediately.

Bombay has been the birth place of so many of our national activities and it will be in the fitness of things if this conference is held in Bombay earlier the better.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

December, 13.

THE LAST DISTURBANCE.

TOTAL CLAIM RS. 25 LACS.

Claims for compensation for injury to person or property caused during the recent disturbances in Bombay continue to be presented before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court from day to day. The claims so far submitted number over 159 representing an aggregate sum of about Rs. 25,00,000, each claim ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 12,00,000. Classified according to nationality, the claimants are: 132 Parsis, 11 Europeans and Anglo-Indians including 3 Government officers, viz., Executive Engineer to Government, Electrical Engineer to Government and Executive Engineer, Development Department, 15 Hindus and 1 Mahomedan.

The following are the claims exceeding Rs. 10,000 each:—

Nusserwanji Cawasji Damania Rs. 14,000.
Framroze H. Ghadiali Rs. 19,143.
Muncherji A. Barton Rs. 43,000.
Pherozeshaw J. Mehta, Rs. 18,310.
Jehambux Sarosh Rs. 19,362.
Erakshaw Nowroji Rs. 25,000.
Sorabjji Pestonji Shroff, Rs. 47,000.
Ardeshir Edulji Doctor, Rs. 12,540.
Sudam Balaji Rs. 1,29,449.
Hormusjji P. Narelwalla Rs. 36,423.
Jehangir Irani Rs. 25,144.
H. Goldney Lane Rs. 4,00,000.
Burjorji B. Tengra Rs. 24,430.
Jal Dhunjibhoy Crawford Rs. 11,355.
Pherozeshaw Rustomji Rs. 12 678.
Bai Perbai Maneckji Rs. 16,196.
Widow of D. F. Doherty, Rs. 12,00,000.
Oligari D'Souza Rs. 20,000.
J. F. Heath Rs. 10,000.

Official and Personal.

H.E. the Viceroy granted interviews on Monday to the Hon. Raja Prsomada Nath Roy Dighapatia, the Hon. Sir Abduraim, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhika Raja Bahadur of Nashipur, Mr. G. Morgan and Mr. K.T. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. David Ezra, the Revd and Mrs. Todd, Sir Alfred Pickford and the Revd W.H.G. Holmes, lunced at Belve-dere Monday and had interviews with Excellency afterwards.

His Excellency the Viceroy dined with the members of the Bengal Club Monday morning.

Sir Honry Dobbs and the Hon Mr. Denys Bray arrived at Belvedere on a short visit.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd opened the sale of work of the University Settlement at Mrs. Marten's Garden, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, on the afternoon of 13th instant.

Mr. C. R. and the Hon. Mrs. Hoare have left Government House, Bombay, on the 15th instant.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD ON 24TH INST.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The Assistant Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, intimates that members of the All-India Congress Committee all over the country are requested to note that a meeting of the Committee will be held at Ahmedabad on the 24th instant and to make it a point to attend it. The Committee will first dispose of its formal business such as confirmation of proceedings of the last meeting, passing of the report of work of the All-India Congress Committee, and electing a new President of the Congress, if necessary, and will then convert itself into a Subjects Committee.

MRS. C. R. DAS AS PRESIDENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue, Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta suggests to elect Mrs. Das, the beloved wife of our President-Elect. I am entirely in agreement with the suggestion. We have honoured Desbandhu C. R. Das for his sacrifices in the cause of the Motherland by electing him as President to the National Congress, but before he could have honoured the chair of the Nation, a still greater honour was conferred on him by the bureaucracy unconsciously, and what have we to-day to offer to his courageous partner in life if not the same honour, the honour of placing Mrs. Das in the chair her husband should have occupied? The mere election would be an impetus to our movement. May God help us.—Yours etc.

T. RUTHNAM.

Dec. 13.

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

The Indian National Social Conference has been fixed to be held on the 26th December at the Premabhoy Hall under the Presidency of Mr. Natrajan, Editor, "Indian Social Reformer." Dr. Kanuga is appointed as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Saraladevi Chowdhrani, Mrs. Sarada Mehta and Mrs. Vidyagavri Ramanbhoy are to attend the Conference and will address the audience.

MINERS' DEMANDS.

OPEN LETTER TO COLLERY OWNERS

The following open letter has been issued to all colliery owners by Messrs. Joseph Baptista and Sheth Ramjash Agarwala:—gentlemen, the Trade Union Congress has completed its second session. It was a great success. Thousands of miners attended the Congress in the hope that it would do something for them. The unexpected response of the mine-owners was therefore a welcome surprise. Remedies, to be effective, should be prompt. We, therefore venture to suggest some measures of relief for the immediate adoption, where this is possible and as early as practicable, where immediate action is impossible.

Wages.—The following percentage is the minimum absolutely required 25 per cent. increase for all miners working underground or overground; (b) 25 per cent. increase for khalasis, chaprasis munshis, etc.; (c) 15 per cent. for all mentioned in clause (b) whose wages exceed Rs. 20; (b) 15 per cent. for kiranies, ministries etc., whose wages exceed Rs. 10 but not exceed Rs. 30; (c) 10 per cent. for those whose wages range from Rs. 30 to 50.

Health.—Better housing on modern sanitary lines, dispensaries and medical relief should be provided without delay. Large collieries should provide a dispensary with medical help in the neighbourhood of their mines. A pure and sufficient water-supply and public baths should be provided at each colliery. In addition to coal miners' compensation contemplated by the Government circular, a provident fund should be established for the benefit.

Education.—Schools for the education of the children of the miners, as promised by certain colliery owners, the larger collieries each having a school and the smaller ones combining to provide combined schools should be established. Steps should be taken for the gradual stoppage of the sale of liquor to the miners until total prohibition is specially secured.

The colliery owners should immediately appoint a committee to sit in session with the committee appointed for the local area by the executive of the Trade Union Congress, in order to evolve the machinery for the amicable settlement of disputes.

Colliery proprietors should contribute 8 annas to every hundred tons of coal raised for the above purpose, the sum thus raised to be invested in a separate fund for the purpose of building schools. They should give free of cost land for the construction of the schools and further provide bricks and other building materials at cost price.

We request you, gentlemen, to take prompt action to meet the legitimate demands of the miners and arrange for an early conference in order to arrive without delay at an understanding of the issues at stake.

DEATH OF MR. GOVINDJI RAMJI SETH.

(Associated Press.)

BHUJ, Dec. 12.

Death occurred here on Thursday last of Mr. Govindji Ramji Seth, a prominent worker for the uplift of the poor and the needy, who founded the local Lohava Hitcha Sabha. The deceased leaves behind him his widow, his son, Mr. Movji Govindji Seth and a large number of friends.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

RESULT OF FINAL L. C. P. S, EXAMINATION.

Out of 239 candidates who appeared at the Final L. C. P. S. Examination held last month the following 95 have passed:—

HYDERABAD (SIND) CENTRE:—Abdul Aziz Mahomed Shaheb Akhmed Vishindas Harkisindas Bansiramani Dwarkadas Laloomal Bhatia Govardhandas Hashmatrai Bhatia Chelaram Shewaram Devnani Pamandas Khanchand Devnani Vasumal Chamdas Godhwani Hiranand Alimchand Goundani Milandas Verhomal Israni Murarilal Bhagwandas Karia Chandiram Verhomal Matai Lekhraj Khanchand Mirchandani Gopaldas Naraindas Purswani Jaikishindas Rupchand Rajan Hemandas Fatechand Sadrangani Syed Ali Raza Mouladadshah Femeni.

BOMBAY CENTRE.—Gopal Vithal Alurkar Shriram Balkrishna Amodkar Bhimrao Shivaswarao Ankaligi Vinayak Appaji Aphale Keshav Mahadev Athavle Suraj Kumar Awasthi Narayansingh Harisingh Bailiff Maruti Ramrao Balvalli Narasinganalore Shankar Balasubrawaniam Harshadrai Bhadrshankar Bhat Maneklal Machavlal Bhat Saraswatibai Gajanan Chavan (Mrs.) Kaikhusru Navroji Chinoy Narayan Gangadhar Chitnis Bhagwan Khanji Christian Bhalchandra Dhondo Datar Datatraya Sitaram Datye Girjashankar Narmadashankar Desai Bhagwan Govind Deshpande Trimbak Ramchandra Divekar Yeshwant Gopal Ganu, Vasudevrao Gaytonde Karkal Virupaxe Virabhadrappa Heddur Trimbak Krishna Jejurikar Govardhanram Jivaram Joshi Madhav Purushottam Joshi Vishnu Ramchandra Joshi Mallala Judson Kailassingh Mahadeo Hari Kane Bhailal Mahasukhram Kapadia Nilkanth Dattatraya Khare Indurai Purushottamrai Kikani Mahomed Farroque Koreishi Gopal Krishna Kulkarni Ramchandra Trimbal Lambore Jugal Kishore Loomba Malavram Loomba Manoher Edalji Meherji Ashwim Bhanusukhram Mehta Umashankar Bhaishankar Mehta Govind Tulsiram Mhaskay Ganpatlal Javerdas Modi Jitendra Kumar Mukherji, Roshanlal Arjunlal Murdia Krishnarao Shimoga Nadig Nilkanth Govind Nagarkar Keshavswamy Kondaya Naidu Charles Stewart Netscher Sadashiv Balkrishna Oka Jayshankar Ramchandra Pandya Matubhai Krishnaram Pandya Surajram Damodar Pandya Ibrahim Bakshbhai Patel Lallubhai Jeshangbhai Patel Navroji Dosabhai Patel, Ganpatrao Yeshwantrao Payghode Vinayak Pandurang Pendse Prabhulal Dalsing Sundersing Punjabi Vyankatesh Pralhad Rokde Ganesh Vasudev Sakrikar Salimbux Keelavedi Seshadri Aridaman Bhogilal Shah Brijmohan Sharma Gopal Laxumanrao Shivalkar Atmaram Vinayak Shringarpure Shankar Vanam Sovani Tufail Ahmed Syed Husein Hamood Syed Narayan Sarvottamrao Telang Joseph Ulrich Tellis Raghvendra Ramrao Torvi Keshavlal Harjivan Trivedi Anandrao Mangeshrao Udiawar Laxinarayan K. Upadhya Dattatraya Vishnupant Vaidya Ramkumar Yadav.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

The Vaudeville show at The Excelsior Theatre hardly strikes us as an entertainment likely to find continuous favour. There were several good "turns" on last evening's programme but the performance as a whole was very poor. Of the Ragtime Trio, there appears to be only Tod Sanborn, and his Xylophone of any account. It has been stated we believe that even ragtime "experts" have an ear for music, but for the life of us, we cannot imagine why it was necessary to have an excellent Xylophone solo spoilt by an accompaniment on a piano much below the concert pitch of the solo instrument.

Ragtime pianist! you are exceedingly nimble over the "ivories" but tell us, did you not detect how untuneful the combination was, under such circumstances?

We very much enjoyed, on the other hand, the Xylophone number Overture, from Suppe "Poet and Peasant" with orchestral accompaniment, and what a difference!

We found the Charlie Chaplin film very amusing. When Charles embarks upon "A Day's Pleasure" you may rest assured the corners of your mouth will be kept busy. There is nothing on earth like a good laugh.

We view the Excelsior as our one and only place of amusement (officially) in Bombay, and we believe Mr. McGrath is as keen as ever he was, to see that patrons are provided with the best entertainment possible.

Louis Nikola naturlly as the principal vaudeville attraction concluded the programme, it is usual of course to leave the good things until last. Nikola is most decidedly a very clever and interesting performer. He certainly mystified us with many of his tricks. His stage presence is not quite so convincing as, shall we say those of Carl Hertz, or Dr. Bode, but nevertheless his show is quite good.

We particularly congratulate him on his exceedingly clever performance of hand shadowgraphy. In our opinion this is his best number.

We do not propose to detail Louis Nikola's tricks inventions, and specialities It is much preferable for our theatregoers who have not seen his performance, to see the show without previous explanation. Entertainments of this particular description have a chance then, to maintain the interest of the audience, and keep them fully alive to the unexpected, and it is the unexpected which always happens of course, where Louis Nikola is concerned.

CONGRATULATION FROM POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha passed the following resolution in its meeting held yesterday:—The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha congratulates Lala Lajpatrai, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Babu Das and others for boldly facing the repressive policy of the bureaucracy and for having shown spirit of sacrifice in the country's cause.

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Wednesday, December 14, 1921.

THE WAY OF PEACE.

The Government of England seem to have recovered from the shock they suffered on first hearing of the French Agreement with Angora. A Conference of the representatives of British, French and Italian Governments is shortly to be held to concert measures for bringing about freace in the Near East. M. Briand was able to point out, in reply to the British remonstrance, that the Government of England had no reason to be shocked or even surprised since they hod been informed of the negotations and their tendency some months ago, at the time when the French Government decided to embark on them; and since —the world is given to understand—they made no serious objection to the said overtures or negotiations. Public opinion in England is, for once, distinctly on the side of the Kemalists, and against the Greeks—of such high virtue is success among a race renowned for "sporting" instincts!—and the man in the street, judging from the English Press, may be heard declaring that if the French have "dished" the British Government in Anatolia, it serves the latter right for their persistence in support of Greek pretensions. The man in the street knows nothing of the Turks; he takes his judgement of them from his newspaper. But he has some slight acquaintance with the Greeks, having met individuals of that race in business, or haply camped beside them in the Salonika theatre of war; and the Greeks are far from popular in England.

But, whatever the feelings of the British Government or people, the Turco-French agreement is *a fait accompli;* any other of the Allies must take account of it in future negotiations with the Kemalists; and, if it wishes to outstrip the French in such negotiations, must be prepared to go a little further in the same direction. From the purely Turkish point of view this is all to the good. The Turks have had enough, in all conscience, of cruel bloodshed; they are anxious to obtain an honourable peace with such security as will allow them to begin the work of reconstruction with some chance of success; which they can never do so long as the Greeks are at Chatalja and in Asia Minor. Indeed, we should say that, from the point of view of Turkey as a nation, the position adumbrated in the French agreement is more hopeful than any in which Turkey has been placed since 1821; for a vast extent of subject territory is not the strength, but a perpetual drain upon the strength, of any nation, which takes its duties seriously as the Turks, upon the whole, have done. The recent settlement of the Caucasus upon a basis of alliance of the various States under Turkey's guarantee of protection more than compensates Turkey for the loss of the Arab provinces, which were a perpetual drain on Turkish manhood, not to speak of troubles of administration. The French agreement (which, we think, is of a nature to compel the rest of the Allies to follow suit) promises the Turks the financial help which they require for their great work of reconstruction and reform. In the circumstances, they have every reason to be glad of the agreement, to which the chief objection raised in English circles favourable to Islam is that it will be hard for the English to improve upon it. The French, it is feared, have seized the opportunity the folly of the British Government gave them, and have captured from them the goodwill of the Islamic world. We declare that there is not the slightest cause for that despondent attitude of mind. The French agreement with the Kemalists, though the Turks are naturally pleased with it, *in the circumstances,* is anything but satisfactory from the Islamic point of view since it does not even touch the question of the status of the Arab provinces, a question to which the Turks themselves are not, and cannot be, indifferent. It leaves the French in possession of Syria, the English—or the Jews, which is it?—in possession of Palestine, and it leaves unexorcised the dark suspicion in all Muslim minds of an intention to bring even Arabia itself under a Christian supervision or protectorate, however veiled. There still remains the burning question of the status of the Muslim Holy Land to be considered.

In obedience to a saying of their Prophet, the Muslims regard it as their duty to preserve Arabia, Palestine, Syria and the greater part of Mesopotamia from non-Muslim rule. We have often heard that duty derided, but is there anything ridiculous about it? It may, we can imagine, seem ridiculous to a materialistic and commercial generation that anyone should expect in this twentieth century to preserve any part of the earth's surface from ruthless commercial and industrial exploitation, to keep it holy for the sake of its memories, out of reverence for men of old who walked there, giving light to all mankind. But with the exception of Syria and Irak, to which foreign commerce has free access, the Holy Land is perhaps the least productive and potentially productive territory on the globe, the absolute exclusion of non-Muslim commercial enterprise applies only to the little territory of Mecca which produces nothing and depends upon the outside world for its supplies. The law with regard to the larger territories is only that it must not be suffered to remain under non-Muslim Government. Yet that idea we hear derided as ridiculous —by Englshmen, who in the war declared that they were fighting for the right of peoples to govern their own destinies, and particularly for the right of the inhabitants of the Muslim Holy Land to govern their own destinies free of Turkish "despotism." As a matter of fact the withdrawal of the so-called Turkish "despotism" was a very doubtful blessing to those countries, meaning the withdrawal of the Power imposing law and order on unruly tribes and factions. In the interests of law and order in those countries, it may be said, it was necessary to have an army of occupation for a time. But to hold those countries on whatever pretext against the will of the inhabitants, in breach of England's solemn promise made to each and all of them, is not only a betrayal of the high ideals which were trumpeted by England in the war, but it is a gratuitous and callous insult to Muslims. For, what reason can the men who fought for self-determination for the world in general and the Arabs in particular give for putting under Christian or Jewish Government regions of which the population is undoubtedly and overwhelmingly Muslim? If England will but keep her own pledged word to Turks and Arabs and Indians when the Sevres Treaty comes up for revision, she will be able effectively to "dish" the French who, when giving up Cilicia, still clung to Syria, she will regain the confidence of the Islamic world, and there is no doubt but that such action would make her the most favoured nation with the Turks as well who, though they no longer wish to rule the Arab provinces, are interested, like all Muslims, in the independence of their Muslim brothers, and the preservation of the special status of the Muslim Holy Land. That there are people who desire a different solution Lord Curzon's terms proposed to the Egyptian Delegation under Adly Pasha and, we might add, the sentence on the Ali Brothers, who were the chief advocates in India of a true Islamic peace, seem to suggest. We are glad the "Times of India" has taken a strong line in this matter and rightly points out that the real enemies of the British Empire are the Curzons and those docile members of the House of Commons who bow down under their follies. The proposal to garrison Cairo, Alexandria and other posts in Egypt would be excused no doubt by Mr. Churchill on the ground of Middle Eastern schemes necessitating the presence in Egypt of a striking force for use in neighbouring lands. If the force were merely for the purpose of supporting law and order in New States during their infancy, the huge camps still in existence in the canal zone would be more than sufficient for its accommodation, and since the Egyptians point of view admits British occupation of the canal zone, it would not wreck the prospects of enduring peace with Egypt. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will move strongly in the direction we have indicated, which is the way of peace.

Notes of the Day.

The Quadruple Pact.

The Quadruple Pact between Britain, U. S., France and Japan has been almost universally received with frantic joy. There is, however, not much reason to enthuse over it. The only good thing about it is, that, as Mr. Hitchcock, the Democratic leader in the American Senate, has declared, it is a very mild and good enough way of getting rid of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and, through it, the menace of a sudden war between Japan and America But it does not solve the question of China's sovereignty and Japan's menace to it and thus the danger of a war between America and Japan is not altogether removed. The fact that for the first time in history the United States has concluded a treaty with European and Asiatic Powers for political purposes is hailed as a great triumph. But the problem of world-peace cannot be solved piecemeal. And treaties like this have a tendency of perpetuating the pernicious system of balance of power which led to the last Great War. What war-weary humanity needs is a federation of all nations of the world. But that will remain a dream so long as economic imperialism holds sway in the counsels of Great Powers.

The Pity of It!

By a species of logic, which is peculiar to itself, "New India" tries to prove that Mahatma Gandhi "has adopted the very methods" which he condemned in 1918 in the following words:—

> This is the surest method of gaining an honourable victory for ourselves over the strongest opposition of bureaucratic forces and at the end of it there would be no ill-will left. It may not be impossible to gain our end *by sheer obstructive and destructive agitation. But it is easy enough to see what we shall at the same time reap; ill-will between the British and Indian elements, not a particularly cohesive cement for building* would-be partners. (The italics are.—"New India.").

Our contemporary adds: "It is a pathetic transformation in the case of one so noble and pure, so fearless and self-sacrificing. The pity, the pity of it." It is truly pitiable that our contemporary while coming to recognise though rather late in the day, that the Mahatmaji is really "one so noble and pure, so fearless and self-sacrificing," is unable yet to grasp the significance of the words italicised by itself. Would it surprise our contemporary to hear that far from being "a changed man now," the Mahatmaji still holds fast by his belief that "obstructive destructive agitation" within the Councils will engender "ill-will between the English and Indian elements?" It is exactly because he fears that if the struggle is carried on *within* the Councils Indians are bound to come into direct collision with individual non-Indian personalities, that he has advised his countrymen to shun the Councils and carry on the struggle not against personalities but against the impersonal system. The pity, the pity of it is that some while saying they understand him do not try to understand him from his own standpoint.

Government and Sikhs.

The communiqué which the Punjab Government have issued holding out the assurance to the Sikhs that Government "will not in any way interfere with their religious freedom, but rather desire to strengthen and uphold the Sikh religion" will hardly carry conviction either to the community concerned or to the public at large, so long as the daily tale of arrests and convictions of Sikh leaders goes on and the ban on "Divans" held to discuss the purely religious question of the reform and management of Sikh Gurdwaras continues Sardars Kharak Singh, Sardar Mehtab Singh and other Sikh leaders, who have been clapped into jail, did not discuss the Montford Reforms or the Punjab tragedy. They were only deliberating the question of the right of Government officials to take forcible possession of the keys of the sacred shrines of the Sikhs and otherwise to interfere in the management of these shrines. The communiqué speaks of attempts on the part of some Sikh leaders to mix politics with religion, but when officials deliberately take sides and interfere in the purely religious affairs of the Sikhs, how can criticism of their high-handed actions escape assuming a partly political aspect? Let Government officials refrain from such interference and there will be no occasion for Sikhs to indulge in so-called political criticism of the official actions. In the communiqué one notices with regret the persistence in the attempt to misrepresent the activities of the members of the Siromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. It is the most representative and influencial body in existence among the Sikhs and has the support of the community not only in the Punjab, but also in all parts of India and abroad. The hardly veiled opposition of Punjab officialdom to this Committee and the present attempt to emasculate it by incarceration of its prominent leaders are not calculated to inspire confidence in the assurance of Government that they have "the fullest sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Sikh community."

Assault on Principal Maitra.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

> "What are things coming to? We have been shocked to hear of the way in which European Sergeants have begun to acquit themselves in the streets of Calcutta since Friday last. At first the attitude of the Police was admirable and elicited praise from all sides. But latterly a change has manifested itself among European Sergeants which we cannot contemplate without strong indignation and grave concern. Fancy a God's good man in the true sense of the term like Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra has been mercilessly belaboured in a public street by a sergeant, who is unworthy to unloose even the latchet of his shoes! And this man had the cheek to lay violent hands upon him, who is universally respected for his learning and character! The affair has filled our heart with the deepest pain and shame. The blows to which Principal Maitra was subjected have fallen right upon the heart of his countrymen and they share the insult and humiliation. We ask Government, are not matters being carried far, as this unfortunate incident abundantly testifies."

Lord Ronaldshay's Regret.

Lord Ronaldshay is reported to have personally expressed his regrets to Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra for the rough treatment the latter was subjected to in the streets of Calcutta by the Commandant of the military pickets, who were engaged, according to the Associated Press report, in the pastime of chasing peaceful passers-by. His Excellency is also stated to have assured this "leading Moderate" of Calcutta, that he would see that such incidents never occurred again. So far so good. But one hopes that Lord Ronaldshay's regrets and assurance will not be confined to high-placed individuals of the type of Principal Maitra alone, but will be extended to all citizens whether they are Moderates or Non-Cooperators. The accounts that we published yesterday of the maltreatment of Mr. Das' son and other arrested citizens tend to show that the assault committed on Principal Maitra was not an isolated one of its kind. We hope the Governor of Bengal will realise that those engaged in restoring peace must themselves scrupulously observe peace if they are to achieve their object.

Silly Rumours.

Both malice and credulity have contributed to set afloat various sorts of silly rumours in Ahmedabad and other places in the mofussil. The enemies of the Congress and of good-will and harmony among the different communities, are, of course, busy with their nefarious game, but some foolish persons also, instead of probing alarmist reports to their source and exposing their inherent preposterousness, help circulate such reports by carelessly passing them from mouth to mouth. We need not stop to expose the utter baselessness of some of the rumours which are being circulated, especially in Ahmedabad. The arrangements which Mahatma Gandhi is making with the help of local Parsis for the preservation of tranquility ought to dispel all apprehensions regarding a breach of the peace there. The citizens of Navsari have solved their own difficulties in a most admirable way, as will be seen from a report we publish elsewhere. Everyone who has the interests of peace and non-violence at heart will do well to counteract by all means in his power the circulation of silly rumours among ignorant persons both in the mofussil and in this city.

Education in Kolahpur.

The Maharaja of Kolahpur is in the habit of posing, from time to time, as a great benefactor of his "subjects" and especially of the "backward" classes not only in his State but in British India also. The Anglo-Indian Press, also, is accustomed to describe the Maharaja as a "highly-enlightened", "democratic" and "progressive" ruler. The Maharaja himself on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Shivaji memorial at Poona by the Prince of Wales, in a burst of democratic enthusiasm, exhorted his Maratha audience "to take full advantage of the educational facilities" provided for them and "to leave no stone unturned to dedicate to the service of the Empire not only our sword but also our pen." How the Maharaja himself is observing in practice the high precepts he uttered is well seen in the crushing exposure of the educational policy of the Kolhapur State, which Mr. A. V. Patvardhan, Secretary of the Daxini Sansthan Hitvardhak Sabha, makes in the last issue of "The Servant of India." Mr. Patvardhan shows that though the revenue of the State since the Maharaja came to the *gadi* twenty-seven years ago has risen from 16 to 38 lakhs, the total expenditure on primary education in Kolhapur was only Rs. 96,006 in 1918-19, the last year for which figures are available. But even as regards this extremely meagre exepnditure, it has to be observed that the Durbar itself did not contribute a pie to it, but that the whole of it was met from the municipal grant and local funds and primary education cesses. These contributions from the tax-payers pockets amounted to Rs. 1,26,656 in the year under notice, while, as we have seen, the State expended only Rs. 95,006 *out of the amount.* Thus not only did the State not spend a pie from its own pocket, but actually profited itself to the extent of Rs. 31,650! As, however, the primary education cess was levied for the first time in 1918-19, Mr. Patvardhan leaves out of account the income of Rs. 70,000 which accrued from it and estimates the total normal expenditure on primary education by the State at Rs. 38,154. When the Maharaja ascended the *gadi* twenty-seven years ago it amounted to Rs. 23,106, so that in all these years of his Highness' "enlightened" and "progressive" regime there has been an increase of only Rs. 15,000 in the State expenditure on elementary education! The Maharaja spends only one per cent. of the revenues of the State on this education, while he spends on his own household more than twenty times what he spends on the education of all his "subjects" put together! Yet the Maharaja is a great benefactor of his "subjects"!

A Comparison with British India.

Kolahpur has a population of 8,33,441. The District of Belgaum has a little larger population of 10,10,610. How do educational conditions in these two areas compare with each other? In 1894-95 the percentage of scholars to the total population was 1.495 in Kolahpur and 1.871 in Belgaum. The increase in the number of scholars during the last 27 years has been 73 per cent. in Belgaum, while in Kolahpur it has been only 26 per cent. Again the cost per head has risen in Kolahpur from Rs. 4-12-3 in 1894-95 to Rs. 5-15-9 in 1919-20, while in Belgaum it has risen from Rs. 5-2-11 to Rs. 12-11-0. The increase in total expenditure during the last 27 years is only Rs. 33,129 in Kolahpur, while in Belgaum it is Rs. 3,22,633. We do not think any further evidence is needed to convince the public of the extreme solicitude of the Maharaja for the spread of education and enlightenment among his "subjects" and especially among the "backward classes."

Khaddar Exhibition.

We draw the attention of those sceptics, who have not yet adopted "Khaddar" on the plea that it is coarse and involves the loss of all sense of art and beauty, to the Andhra Kala Exhibition organised by the Girgaum District Congress Committee and situated near the Grant Road Post office. Here they can view yarn of the finest counts spun and cloth of the most delicate texture woven with the help of the simplest instruments by expert weavers of Andhra, among whom are several women. It is the latter who prepare the yarn and the ease and grace with which they do it are something marvellous and give us an idea of the perfection in the art which the weavers of Andhra have attained. If one once witnesses the delicacy of the touch and the marvellously soft blending of threads and patterns, we have no doubt that machine-made prints now in fashion among Indians will lose all their charms for him. We strongly recommend a visit to the exhibition to all who have the interest of Swadeshi industries at heart.

HOW MR. DAS WAS ARRESTED.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Calcutta was startled on Saturday morning with the news of the arrest of Maulana Akram Khan, Editor, the "Sevak", Pandit Padmraj Joint Secretary, Burrabazar Congress Committee and Babu Bholnath Burman, a prominent non-cooperator says the "Bengalee." The news spread like a wild fire from one part of the city to the other. The excitement grew as the day advanced and it reached its highest neat towards the afternoon when Mr. C. R. Das, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, and Mr. B. N. Sasmal were arrested. For some time past the air was thick with the rumours of the arrest of prominent Congress and Khilafat leaders, but in view of His Excellency's speech at the St. Andrews dinner no one expected that Mr. Das would be arrested at least before the Congress. This however, did not come as a surprise to the non-co-operator who appeared to be fully prepared for the worst.

From enquiries made it appears that Deputy Commissioners McInly and Kydd with a posse of European Sergeants came to Mr. Das's house at 4-30 p.m. and wanted to see Mr. Das Mr. Das was taking tea at the time and Mr. B. N. Sasmal who happened to be with Mr. Das met the police officers first and enquired if he was wanted by them. He was asked his name and Mr. Sasmal having given them his name was told that he was arrested. Mr. Sasmal received the news cheerfully smiling all the time. Mr. Das the ladies of the house and the friends who were with Mr. Das at the time received the news of the arrival of the police with indifference as if they were prepared for it and no one displayed the least excitement. Having finished tea quietly Mr. Das rose to go down to meet the police officers when the ladies asked him if they would send his meals to "hajat" whereupon Mr. Das forbade them to do anything of the kind, remarking that the ordinary jail diet would be good enough for him and added he would be satisfied with that one pice worth of "muri". There were no trace of excitement or anxiety in his face. He kept up a dignified and smiling appearance all through. He then met the police officers with the following words. "Here I am. Am I under arrest?" The police officers said that they wanted him to accompany them to Lallbazar. Mr. Das enquired if they had any warrant of arrest to which the officers replied that he was arrested under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr. Das and Mr Sasmal were then taken into two motor cars which were waiting outside and driven to Lallbazar. The whole business was over within a quarter of an haur. The police arrived at 4-30 p.m. as stated above and left the place at 4-45 p.m. As they were being taken away the ladies blew conch shells and cried "ulus" A large crowd had assembled on the road and the shouts of "Bandemataram" "Gandhi Mahatma ki jai", "Desabandhu Daser jai" went up from them and Mr. Das acknowledged the greetings with folded hands. Before leaving the house the police asked Mr. S. N. Haldor for the names of the members of the Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Halder replied that the list was with the police. Mr. Das and Mr. Sasmal were detained at Lallbazar for a few minutes and then sent to the Presidency Jail. At Lallbazar they were told that they had been arrested under special orders of the Government.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was similarly arrested at his residence at 4-30 p.m. and remanded to the Presidency Jail. The Maulana also surrendered himself to the police cheerfully without betraying any excitement or anxiety.

MR. SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE.

Mr. Subash. Chandra Bose was arrested at Forbes Mansion, Wellington Square at 7-30 p.m. and taken to Lallbazar yesterday. Mr. Bose is the principal of the Kalikata Vidhyapit and the Secretary of the Publicity Board of the Provincial Congress Committee. It may be noted that Mr. Bose was a student of the Presidency College and having pased the B.A. examination went to England and graduated from the Cambridge university and competed for the I.C.S. He was selected but he declined to accept the appointment.—"The Bengalee."

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. C. R. Das forwarded for publication the following correspondence that passed between him and Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal:—

From Mr. W. R. Gourlay to Mr. C. R. Das, dated Government House, Calcutta, December 4:—

My dear C. R. Das,

His Excellency has been out all day and so I have not had a chance to see him yet. The Indian gentleman did not convey quite the right idea. The idea he conveyed was that you had expressed a desire to have a talk with the Governor with a view to discussing the present situation and so I rang you up to tell you that if that were so I know H. E. was always willing to see anyone who wished to discuss any matter of importance with him and I was going to suggest to H. E. that I should ask you to come along. I had thought of after-dinner to-night if I could fix it up. He is often in his study on Sunday night; but that might be too late now. Ring me up (No. 428 Regent my house) when you get this and let me know if you think such a discussion would be helpful at the present time. Yours very sincerely. (Sd.) W. R. Gourlay.

From Mr. C. R. Das to Mr. W. R. Gourlay, dated 148, Russa Road South, Bhowanipur, December 4::—

Dear Mr. Gourlay,

I have just received your letter As you say there must have been some misunderstanding. Maharaja Sir Pradyot Kumar Tagore asked me whether I had any objection to see His Excellency. He was under the impression that I could not do so on account of the principle of non-co-operation. I explained to him that it was my duty to see H. E if His Excellency wished to see me. He was particularly anxious that H. E. and I should meet to discuss the question of *hartal*. I told him, should His Excellency send for me. I certainly would consider it my duty to see him and discuss any matter which His Excellency might consider necessary.

I have now told you everything. If His Excellency wishes me to see him kindly drop me a line.

Yours sincerely, (Sd.) C. R. Das.

From Mr. W. R. Gourlay to Mr. C. R. Das, dated Government House, Calcutta December, 6:—

My Dear C. R. Das,

His Excellency has learned from an Indian gentleman that in reply to a question which that gentleman put to you in the course of a conversation upon matters which are at present the subject of considerable public interest, you stated that you would be glad to act upon a suggestion which he had put forward that he should see His Excellency. Lord Ronaldshay understands that the matter under discussion at the time when you made this reply was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Lord Ronaldshay asks me to inform you, therefore, that if you are of opinion that an interview would be of advantage at the present time, he will gladly see you and he requests me to ask if 6 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday) December 7 would be an hour convenient to yourself.

Yours sincerely (Sd.) W. R. Gourlay.

From Mr. C. R. Das to Mr. W. R. Gourlay, dated 148, Russa Road South, Bhowanipur, December 7:—

Dear Mr. Gourlay,

I do not understand from your letter that H. E. wishes me to see him. I explained the whole situation in my last letter. The rules by which non-co-operation is governed are rigid. If His Excellency thinks that a discussion with me on the present situation is helpful, it is for His Excellency to command and it is for me to obey. It is impossible for me to guess whether an interview would be of advantage or not at the present time. Judging from the present temper of the Government I doubt if it would help matters. But that is for His Excellency to judge.

Yours sincerely, (Sd.) C. R. Das.

From Mr. W. R. Gourlay to Mr. C. R. Das, dated Government House, Calcutta December 8:—

My Dear C. R. Das,

If you are free at 2-45 or at 6 p.m. this evening, His Excellency would like to see you.

Yours sincerely. (Sd.) W. R. Gourlay.

JHARIA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JHARIA, Dec. 13.

On hearing the news of arrest of Bengal leaders, a meeting was held yesterday evening under the presidentship of Prabhu Dayal Gupta where speeches were made urging upon the audience to push on Swadeshi and remain strictly nonviolent under any provocation. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That this meeting of the citizens of Jharia gladly learns the encouraging news of the wholesale arrest of all Bengal leaders Sjt. C. R. Das, Maulana Azad, Messrs. Bajpai and Padamraj Jain and others and congratulates Calcutta and Bengal on the brave stand in the cause of non-violent Non-Co-operation; this meeting further congratulates the arrested leaders on their whole hearted and disinterested services for the motherland."

MEETING AT NARSIDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

NARSIDABAD, Dec. 13.

Nasidabad people, assembled at a public meeting at Gandhichowk, congratulated Pandit Motilal Nehru, and family, and Messrs. Purshottamdas Tundon, Kapeeldeo Malwya, Stokes, Jitendarlal Banerjee, Chiranjilal Das and other numerous Calcutta volunteers for their fearlessly courting imprisonment for the attainment of Swaraj. The meeting censured the Government for arresting even ladies. Further the Moplah tragedy was deplored and the proceeding ended with hearty congratulations to Mr. De Valera, President of the Irish Republic for successfully getting Ireland declared a free state.

GADAG'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

GADAG, Dec. 13.

The citizens of Gadag in a public meeting on Saturday congratulated the leaders Pandit Motilal Nehru and others on their arrests and suffering in the country's cause.

A DEHRA DUN WORKER.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEHRA DUN, Dec. 13

Pandit Nordeoshastri's case was tried in the jail by Mr. Herchenrodder, Joint Magistrate. The Pandit offered no defence, but filed a statement declaring that there existed two governments in India to-day and he belonged to the Congress Government. He was sentenced to 1 year and fined Rs. 200 in default 3 months' additional imprisonment.

SUFFERING INNOCENCE.

"FOR CONSCIENCE AND COUNTRY."

MR. ASAF ALI's MESSAGE

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

Mr. Asaf Ali, who was arrested on Monday along with 50 volunteers left the following message:—

I am too ill to hope that I shall survive the rigours of jail life but, I am proud to say that I have deliberately sought it for the sake of my conscience and my country. I have the profound satisfaction of feeling that I am, in my own humble way fulfilling my duty towards the cause of Liberty.

Our bones may lie bleaching in obscure dungeons, built of sand and maintained with our nation's money, but over our unknown graves shall rise the noble edifice of our country's Freedom. We can vanquish the sin of selfishness and the crime of violence by selflessness and the negation of violence. Suffering innocence has God's own might on its side.

SENTENCES AND SENTENCED.

In connection with the Press messages sent you this morning I am directed to explain that the volunteers were sentenced to six months simple imprisonment and Mr Asaf Ali to one Year and six months imprisonment. The list or volunteers run as follows:—

(1) Mohd. Shafi; (2) Mohd. Bux; (3) Murtezali; (4) Azambox; (5) Fakhruddin; (6) Mohd. Iqbal; (7) Shamsuddin; (8) Abdullatif; (9) Raheembox; (10) Mumtazuddin; (11) Mumtaz (12) Mohd. Ahmed; (13) Abdulla; (14) Sayedali; (15) Mohd. Sadiq; (16) Abdulshikoo Khan; (17) Abdu Qaiyum; (18) Mushtaqali; (19) Mushtjabuddin; (20) Jalaluddin; (21) Mohd. Rasheed Khan; (22) Mohd. Yakoob; (23) Miyajan; (24) Mohdismail; (25) Mohd. Yakoob (26) Mohdrafeeq; (27) Hidayatali; (28) Yaseen; (29) Sarajuddin; (30) Basheeruddin; (31) Mohd. Vazeer; (32) Faeeyazkhan; (33) Abdulwaheed; (34) Vazeerhusain; (35) Shoudat; (36) Ramnath; (37) Jagatgopal; (38) Nanakchand; (39) Ramprsad; (40) Bashesherdial; (41) Keshoraj; (42) Gangaram; (43) Ganeshdas; (44) Barkatullakhan; (45) Zahooruddin; (46) Mohdfarroq; (47) Mohd. Saddiq; (48) Ataullrahman; (49) Imamkhan; (50) Sardarkhan; (51) Meherilani.

CONGRATULATION FROM PARSI RAJAKEYA SABHA.

The Secretary, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, has sent the following telegram to the President. Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi;—Parsi Rakeya Sabha congratulates Asaf Ali Lalas Shunkerlal and Hanwant Sahai on their arrests and Delhi on her determination to observe non-violence which is the sure means to hasten Swaraj.

CALCUTTA COLLEGES.

It is said that a large number of students belonging to the different colleges of Calcutta did not attend their classes on Tuesday apparently in response to Mr. Das' and the ladies' appeals.—The "Patrika."

DELHI ARRESTS.

MR. ASAF ALI AND 53

VOLUNTEERS' PLEDGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Barrister, and fifty-three volunteers were arrested for being members of the National Volunteers Corps and for parading in streets in uniform. Mr. Asaf Ali wrote a letter to the Deputy Commissioner informing him that in national interest they had with full sense of responsibility decided to become volunteers and that between one and two in the afternoon they would be found in the Juma Mosque. The following is the text of letter to the Deputy Commissioner:—

Sir—I have great pleasure in informing you that I together with 50 others have joined the National Volunteer Corps which is being organised in pursuance of the Working Committee of the Congress, the Congress Province of Delhi. We have taken this step with the fullest sense of responsibility to our nation and are prepared to take the consequences of our individual actions. Nearly all of us have at different times belonged to different Volunteer Associations including the Khilafat Volunteers Corps the Kamiat-I-Ansar and the Swaraj Saina We are appending to this letter copies of the pledge we have individually signed as members of the New National Volunteers Corps in order to save you the trouble of making a search for the evidence of our connection with the said body. We are determined to pursue whatever course of action our national interests may dictate to us in accordance with the terms of our pledge if by any chance you come to regard our peaceful existence and activity a menace to the stability of the mighty Government of which you are an agent. You will find me with my fellow volunteers in the Juma Masjid to-day the 12th December 1921 between 1 and 2 most cheerfully ready to surrender ourselves for arrest. I will not close this notice without the assurance that it is found necessary other members of the N. V. C. will follow our example in due course.

Following is the text of the Volunteers pledge:—"With full consciousness of the omnipresence of God I declare that I shall be my solemn duty (1) To attain Swaraj by peaceful means (2) To preserve and foster unity between the members and the followers of the various communities and religions of India. (3) To regard no class or community or untouchable (4) To sacrifice life and property for the honour and interests of my country (5) To wear clothes made of the cloth handspun and handwoven in the country (6) To obey without demur the orders of the officers of the Corps (7) So long as I am not discharged from the Corps to observe myself and persuade others observe non-violence and so long as the National Congress continues to follow this policy and finally will cheerfully bear all privations and troubles which may confront me during my connection with the National Volunteers Corps and neither I nor any of my dependants and relations expect any compensation.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S MESSAGE

TO THE PEOPLE OF BOMBAY

PRESERVE INVIOLATE AND INVINCIBLE PEACE.

AT ALL TIMES-UNDER ALL CONDITIONS-AT ALL COSTS

CONQUER BY LOVE AND SELF-SACRIFICE.

The Soul of India cannot be silenced nor the Spirit of Freedom denied its manifold miracles of self-fulfilment.

The road to Swaraj is fast becoming a pilgrimage of joyous suffering and sacrifice, and the prisons of India the true temples of Indian liberty.

The ever-lengthening story of the arrests and imprisonment of our brave leaders and fellow-workers everywhere, the poignant courage of their farewell messages, the noble gesture of their victorious martyrdom form a thrilling and immortal chapter in the annals of our national struggle and achievement.

But not less splendid nor less worthy of our tribute is the attitude of proud serenity and self-restraint on the part of the people of the stricken Provinces in the face of such a blind and bitter fury of shameless repression and tyranny.

It is alike our duty and our privilege in this great city to consecrate all our time and thought, our energies and activities to the furtherance of this high doctrine and discipline of inviolate and invincible peace *at all times under all conditions and at all costs.*

Unfaltering in our purpose, unflinching in our devotion, let us fearlessly proclaim the faith within us and prove to an incredulous world that the soldiers of Swaraj win their deliverance from bondage not by the sword of hatred and destruction, but by the diviner weapons of love and self-sacrifice, in accordance with their own ancient tradition of spiritual power.

SAROJINI NAIDU,
President.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and The Swarajya Sabha.
13th December, 1921.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

ARREST OF DR. ABDUR RAHMAN AND OTHERS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

Dr. Abdur Rahman, Mr. Taqi (Secretary, District Congress Committee), Mr. Haksar, Mr. Deshbandhu and Nanak Singh have been arrested under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code. The accused on hearing that warrants had been issued against them voluntarily surrendered themselves to the police.

ARRESTS AT BENARES.

SITUATION QUIET

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Dec. 12.

Prof. Kripalani with his comrades was arrested this morning while distributing hartal leaflets signed by Baboo Bhagwan Das. The hartal prevails in the town. Situation is quiet. Arrests are progressing. So far the following have been arrested.

Messrs. Uttamchand Gidwani, Tahal Ramani, Vichitra Narayana Sharma, Yogendra Shukla, Anilchand Mukerjee, Vishwanath Natgir, Brajkishore Prasad, Baijnath Prasad, Ramjas Upadhya, Brigunath Singh, Manmothonath Gupta, Ramdhari Trivedi, Raghunathsingh Sargoo Prasad, Bajrang Bali, Apurvachandra Bhattacharya and ten more have been arrested. Mounted police is on the watch. Military with guns and band is parading the principal streets.

FOR WEARING KHADDAR!

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Mr. K. C. Das has sworn an affidavit in the Southern Division Police Court to the effect that he was arrested inside a Swadeshi Store in the Harrison Road merely for wearing Khadar clothes by some soldiers and taken to Chitpore Junction where he was made to sit down on the pavement with a large number of arrested persons. He was later taken to Burra Bazar Police station where he was discharged. Mr. Das admits that he put on Khadar just to see whether he would be arrested or not. He now enquires when and how the wearing of Khadar was made illegal?

59 ARRESTS IN ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

59 Congress volunteers have been arrested at Allahabad. A large number has also been arrested in various districts.

AT DACCA.

KHILAFAT SECRETARIES ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

DACCA, Dec. 12.

The Secretaries of the Khilafat Committee and secretaries of the District Congress Committee have been arrested and unlicensed meetings within the Municipal area have been prohibited for a month.

As the result of a suggestion by the Congress and Khilafat Committeees, a large number of shops, business premises, and private residences have been illuminated tonight to celebrate the arrest of Mr. C. R. Das and others. There were also bonfires of foreign cloth.

MORE SIKHS ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Armed Police came on the 8th evening to the Gate of the Guru-ka-Bagh when the usual Diwan was going on and demanded the surrender of Bhai Mul Singh of Chavinda. They were asked to come round to the clock tower where the gentleman would present himself. The whole congregation, numbering thousands, escorted the Bhai Sahib, singing hymns, to the clock tower, there the Bhai Sahib was arrested.

The following Sikhs have been arrested in different villages of Lahore District for making speeches on the keys affair on 4th December, in diwans held for celebrating the day of Guru Tej Bahadur's martyrdom:—Bhais Vasawa Singh, Bur Singh, Kala Singh, Sant Singh, Karam Singh (blind), Lachhman Singh Baga Singh, Lumbardar, Teja Singh Lamberdar, Sadhu Singh. Sundar Singh, Arjan Singh and Sant Singh Granthi.

ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA.

A QUIET DAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

To-day was a comparatively quiet day. Military pickets have been withdrawn from the Burra Bazar. Police hurras were out as usual and rounding up continued. On Sunday eighty-two volunteers were arrested and to-day some fifty of them were taken in custody.

Messrs. C. R. Das, B. N. Susmal, Maulana Azad and four other non-cooperator leaders were placed to-day before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate in the Presidency Jail and were remanded till the 23rd instant.

DELHI ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

The total number of arrests so far made in Delhi is 53, to-day's arrests alone being 51. The offence for which they have been arrested was for being members of one or other of the three associations named Swaraj Sena, Khilafat Volunteer Corps and Jamait-ul-Ansar.

ARRESTS IN LUDHIANA.

Information has been received that 11 national volunteers in Ludhiana were arrested presumably on a charge of organising a procession. Lala Harbans Rai Dogra has been served with a notice under Section 107 Cr Pr. Code. The hearing of the case is fixed for the 21st December.—"Tribune".

THREE STUDENTS RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Government of Bengal have released three students convicted under Criminal Law Amendment Act on their expressing regret and promising not to repeat the offence. It is understood that the same policy will be followed in the cases of other students convicted or under trial who act in the same way.

IMPRISONMENT BY CHOICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

A communique states that of the persons recently arrested only those who openly claimed to be volunteers have been actually sent up for trial and even after conviction the Government issued orders cancelling the remainder of sentences in cases where guardians have shown their wards have been led away by momentary excitement. Government are prepared to act similarly in future.

AT SIALKOT.

AGHA SAFDAR ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

Agha Mahomed Safdar, Acting President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, was among those arrested at Sialkot.

IN REMOTE VILLAGES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

A communique states: The villages of Bhas and Ichogil situated in Lahore District have attracted notice for some time owing to the hostile attitude of the Akalis composing the local Jathas. On the 4th instant Diwans were held in both the villages at which very violent political speeches were made. The District Magistrate proceeded to the spot on the 9th instant with a squadron of cavalry and effected the arrest of 14 persons implicated. Further arrests are being made.

MAULANA ABDUL MUSABBIR CHOWDHURI.

Maulana Abdul Musabbir Choudhury, President, Assam Khilafat Committee, was arrested under Sec. 108 on 6th at Sylhet. He was offered bail but he preferred *Hajaj* from court.—"The Patrika."

"ZAMINDAR" EDITOR AND PUBLISHER SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

The Editor and publisher of the "Zemindar" have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under section 153 I. P. C.

N.C.O. MEETING AT AGRA

DISPERSED BY MOUNTED POLICE

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Dec. 13.

A non-co-operation meeting was held in the city in contravention of Magisterial orders prohibiting it. The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police went to the meeting with mounted and armed police. The meeting did not disperse when called upon to do so and five minutes interval was allowed them to think over the matter. The mounted police then moved towards the crowd and it broke up.

To-day some leaders have been produced before Mr. Rosy, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate charged with various offences.

PUSHED OUT OF JAIL!

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Dec. 10.

Repression proceeds apace in Sind. Mr. Abdullah recently working at Shahdadpur has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for declining to give surety under section 108. Mr. Ramchand Secy. of the Jacobabad Congress Committee was prosecuted for having taken out a procession without police pass on the 17th November. He had as was the former practice intimated to the police of the intention to take out a procession. He had done the same thing when the procession was taken out for Amma Sahiba on the 12th November and no action was taken by the police The case proceeded on the 7th December. Mr Ramchand declined to defend himself. He was fined thirty rupees. On refusing to give fine he was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment. He was accompanied to jail by hundreds amidst enthusiasm. After three hours the jailor ordered him to leave the jail as his release had been ordered. He demanded the name of the person who had paid fine for him for he had told the court not to accept fine from any one. The jailor refused and had him pushed out of the jail.

A STRANGE SUPPRESSION.

POLICE OCCUPY CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT OFFICES

NUMEROUS ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIONS IN ASSAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Dec. 13.

A most noteworthy event, since the establishment of the Congress and the Khilafat offices at Gauhati, took place this morning 11 a.m., when the Deputy Superintendent Police with a host of other Police officers and constables took possession of the house occupied by the above offices on ground of unlawful assembly meetings taking place there. The Volunteers who were reading papers there were not permitted to leave the house, even for taking their meals and the whole establishment was removed to an adjacent quarter with much difficulties within a short time. This must be an unique occurance in the whole annals of the Indian National Congress.

The trial under section 17 Criminal Amendment Act of Sj. N. C. Bardalai was taken up by the District Magistrate yesterday and of Sj. R. K. Chaudhury and Maulvi Mohiduddin Ahmed this morning within the jail compound. The public including the Press reporters were rigidly excluded. The Judgment were reserved till 19th instant. A host of workers and volunteers were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying from three to six months. Two Volunteers were whipped at Boko. Sj. Ganeshla Chaudhury of Barpeta was also sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code. Sj. Monanchand Chaudhury, Chandranath Deka two prominent workers were arrested under section 17, this afternoon.

A procession comprising nearly 150 individuals including even young children below 10 years of age went round the city of Gauhati singing national songs. The Police asking them to disperse and on their refusal all of them were arrested and they all cheerfully courted arrest including even the minors who were however released. Sj. Dinanath Medhi pleader suspends practice from this day.

REPRESSION IN ASSAM.

Srijut Surachandra Bhattacharya, Acting Secretary Publicity and Repression Board, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

Soon after declaring the several volunteer corps unlawful, the executive throughout Assam has been busy in arresting batches of volunteers every day. Almost all the prominent leaders have been arrested.

All the members of the All-India Congress Committee, all the office-bearers of the Provincial Congress Committee and most of the prominent district workers throughout Assam are now in jail. All the Congress offices throughout the province have been searched and re-searched and all the records ransacked by the police at an unusual hour at night during the last week. The office of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, Gauhati District Congress and Khilafat Committee, Gauhati City Congress Committee have been searched and ransacked by the local executive twice by a large force of civil and military police and armed Gurkhas. All the records and papers not excluding even those thrown into the waste paper baskets, have been taken away in cart-loads guarded by Gurkhas with fixed bayonets. Houses of all the leaders and prominent non-co-operaters have been searched and ransacked throughout the province. Even their private bazaar account-books have been taken away by the raiders. From the gestures of the executive it has become clear that the local Government are most anxious to inaugurate a "reign of terror" throughout Assam and more especially in Gauhati. But as was expected the people are calm, cool and more determined than ever. Hundreds of new volunteers are being daily enlisted. Old and young, men and women all have eagerly come forward to enlist themselves as volunteers. Few houses of the Assamese people in Gauhati have been left untouched by the repression. All the ladies of the town more especially the wives, daughters and female relatives of the imprisoned leaders have come forward to fill up the vacancies created by the imprisonment of the workers.

Thank God, in spite of the great provocation strictly non-violent atmosphere has been maintained. It appears that Mahatma Gandhi's teachings and coachings have gone deep down into the heart of the people of Assam, and they have up to this time gloriously stood the acid test of patience.

The following are the few among many that have been recently arrested at Gauhati and elsewhere. Now office-bearers have at once stepped into the place of arrested workers and are working quite normally and diligently as before.

ON THE ROSARY.

1. Srijut Tarun Ram Phookan, Barrister-at-Law (Practice suspended), President, Assam Provincial Congress Committee member All-India Congress Committee, and delegate to the ensuing Congress.

2. Srijut Nabin Chandra Bardoloi, Vakil High Court (Practice suspended). General Secretary A. P. C. C. President Gauhati D. C. C. Member, A. I. C. C. and delegate to the ensuing Congress. (The above two were sentenced to S. I for 1 year each under Sec. 108. Further trials under Sec. 17 Cr. Law Amend. Act. coming off on the 15th December).

3. Srijut Bishnu Ram Medhi M.Sc. B.L., (Practice suspended) Asst. Secty. A. P. C. C. and delegate to the ensuing Congress.

4. Srijut Kali Prasad Baruah B. L. (Practice suspended) Asst. Secty. A. P. C. C. and delegate to the ensuing Congress.

5. Srijut Gauri Kata Talukdar B. L. (Practice suspended) Secty. Public City Board A. P. C. C. and delegate to the ensuing Congress.

6. Moulavi Mahibuddin Ahmed, Commander-in-Chief of the Assam National V. C. and member A. P. C. C.

7. Srijut Mahendra Nath Phookan 2nd in command, A. N. V. C.

8. Srijut Gopi Nath Bardoloi M. A. B. L. (Practice suspended) General Secty. Gauhati D. C. C. Member A. P. C. C. and delegate to the ensuing Congress.

9. Srijut Bohini Kumar Chowdhuri B. L. (Practice suspended) Asst. Secty. Gauhati D. C. C. Member of A. P. C. C. and delegate to the ensuing Congress.

10. Moulavi Md. Taiyabbullah B. L. (Practice suspended) Secty. Gauhati D. K. C. Asst. Secty. Gauhati D. C. C. Member. A. I. C. C. and delegate to the ensuing Congress.

11. Srijut Trigona Charan Baruah Captain Gauhati, C. C. National Volunteers Corps.

12. Srijut Mahi Dhar Baruah Vice Captain G. C. C. National Volunteer Corps.

13. Srijut Nidhi Ram Das, Mukteer (Practice suspended) Superintendent of the Gauhati City A. C. C. Spinning and Weaving Department.

14. Dewan Amir Ali, Secty. Dhubri D. C. C.

15 Srijut Ganesh Lal Chowdhuri, Asst. Secty. Barpeta D. C. C., (Sec. 108.)

16. Srijut Kumud Ram Barah B. L., (Practice suspended) Member A. I. C. C. President, Mangaldai D. C. C. and delegate to the ensuing Congress. (Sentenced to 1 year's S. I. under Sec. 107 I. P. C.)

17. Srijut Tapeswar Sarma B. L. (Practice suspended) Secty. Mangaldai D. C. C., Members, A. P. C. C. delegate to the ensuing Congress. (Sentenced to 1 year's S. I. under Sec. 107 I P. C.)

18. Moulavi Fazlur Rohmon, President Mangaldai D. K. C. and Member A. P. C. C.

19. Srijut Bejoy Chandra Ghosh, Vice President, Dhubri D. C. C. and delegate to the ensuing Congress.

20. Abdul Khaleqque, Secty. Mangaldai D. K. C. and Member of A. P. C. C.

21. Maulana Abdur Mushabbir, President A. P. K. C. and Member, A. I. C. C.

Most of the above named and majority of the Gauati town volunteers have been arrested under Sec. 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. The list of those among the arrested office-bearers that is appended herewith is by no mean complete. Reports of arrests and imprisonments are daily and hourly pouring into our office.

3. Srijut Tarun Ram Phookan, Barrister-at-Law Practice suspendid President, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, member All-India Congress Committee, and delegate to the ensuing Congress.

BOMBAY P. C. COMMITTEE'S CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM.

The following telegram was sent by the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the Secretaries of the different Provincial Congress and Khilafat Committees throughout India.

"To the brave Congress and Khilafat leaders and workers who have so nobly sacrificed their freedom for the sake of national liberty likewise to their families and friends we offer our heartfelt congratulations we also desire to congratulate the people of the bereaved Province who have set such a splendid example of courageous serenity and self-restraint in the face of intolerable repression on the part of a panic-striken Government."

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12.

The arrangements for the All-India Muslim League and the Khilafat Conference are nearing completion. The Muslim Nagar, where the League and the Khilafat guests, delegates and visitors will be accommodated is advantageously situated between the Congress Nagar and the Congress Pandal and is already complete with cots, electric light and baths. The League Pandal, spacious enough to seat 6,000 people, is only a minutes walk from Muslim Nagar.

As to boarding and lodging arrangements the scale of charges are—lodging, between 22nd December, 2nd January, Rs. 4 per head, including cot, light, etc., and board one rupee per diem. Those holding tickets for both meals will get tea in the morning without further charge. Decent private refreshment rooms have been provided in camp and pandal. Fees for the membership of the League Reception Committee is Rs. 25, while for league delegates and visitors, Rs. 3 and 2 respectively. Full room can be reserved for ladies and gentlemen on payment of Rs. 12, if information reaches the office by 20th December. Each room accommodates three. The League meeting takes place on the 30th and 31st instant. Seats for ladies are reserved in the pandal on payment of Rs. 2. The climate is good and weather fine—neither hot nor excessively cold. Muslim Nagar is on the other side of the river Sabarmati. All intending visitors are requested to bring with them winter clothes as the last week of December is likely to get colder. Separate quarters are reserved for press representatives and reporters. It is hoped that all leading papers will make it a point to send their representatives.

The Khilafat Presidential address will be delivered on 26th December and Khilafat Subjects Committee also meets the same day.

PUNJAB NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

DECLARED UNLAWFUL!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The following notification dated 12th December appears in the Punjab Gazette Extraordinary just issued:—Whereas the Governor of the Punjab-in-Council is of opinion that an association known or to be known as the National Volunteers and is an incorporation of members of Khilafat Volunteers and Congress Volunteers is interfering or has for its object interference with the maintainance of law and order and that it constitutes a danger to the public peace; now, therefore the Governor of the Punjab-in-council by virtue of powers conferred on him by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 as amended by the Devolution Act 1920 is pleased hereby to declare the said association to be unlawful within the meaning of section 18 of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CR. LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

APPLIED TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

A Government Order says:—The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

In exercise of powers conferred by subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 as amended by Devolution Act 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of part II of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act to the whole of the Presidency of Madras.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

EXTENTION TO BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

The Seditious Meetings Act has been extended to the town of Rangoon and the districts of Amherst, Hanthawady, Insein and Mandalay.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS PROHIBITED IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

The District Magistrate of Poona has, by an order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibited picketing in respect of liquor shops situated in the Poona Cantonment, or within the Poona City Municipal limits, or in Kirki Cantonment.

WORK IN AGRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Dec. 13.

The Khilafat Committee, despite prohibitive orders, is convening meetings, enlisting members and organising branch committees and collecting Angora Fund. At a public meeting a resolution was passed condemning Government apathy in keeping the people ignorant about the incarcerated leaders and demanding the publication of a weekly bulletin.

EXORBITANT DUTY ON KHADDAR.

A WADHWAN STATE CAPRICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

In Wadhwan State a threefold duty is levied on Khaddar, first, while it is spun, the second while it is woven and the third time while it is exported.

PLEADERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

Sardar Gurbak has Singh and Sardar Hazura Singh, Pleaders of Sialkot, suspended practice in pursuance of non-co-operation moved by recent arrests of Punjab leaders.—"The Tribune".

A RESIGNATION.

Pandit Ragunath Das of Sialkot Inspector Police, Akola Central Provines, resigns in persuance of the non-co-operation movement and protests against the arrest of Lala Lajpatrai and other Punjabi leaders His younger brother resigned a similar post last year.—"The Tribune".

MEETING AT GADAG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, Dec. 13.

Citizens of Gadag assembled in a public meeting on Tuesday congratulated Mr. C. R. Das President-elect of the Congress and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Pandit Moti lal Nehru and other leaders and volunteers on their arrests.

CALCUTTA SWARAJ ASRAM.

DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Dec. 12.

The association known as Swaraj Asram in Birbhum District has been declared unlawful.

PRINCIPAL MAITRA.

BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

On Friday evening, Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra while returning home from the Senate House was brutally assaulted at the crossing of Harrison Road and College Street by a soldier who was on duty there. The incident created a great sensation in the city and the public of Calcutta are greatly indigant over the matter. The facts of the case as related by Principal Maitra himself to a representative of the "Bengalee" are as follows:—

"I was returning home in the evening from the Senate House after my day's work when at the crossing of Harrison Road and College Street I saw some soldiers pursuing the people who had assembled there with their guns. The people were peaceful They were on the pavement and there was no obstruction to public traffic. I became indignant at this and asked a soldier, "what offence they have committed that they are being thus pursued." The soldier referred me to their officer who was on the opposite footpath. This man coming up to me I repeated the question. He gave me a rude reply—the language I do not remember. When I again repeated the question emphatically and demanded an answer he gave me such a violent push that I fell down on the pavement. Some youngmen came to my help and lifted me up. I went up to the man who had assaulted me and asked his name. He made no reply.

Some of the soldiers about him said, you won't get it." I thereupon again demanded his name and the same reply was again given to me. Then I was taken by some of the youngmen who were greatly excited to the Y.M.C.A. building and told Mr. Elliot and Dr. Patterson how I had been treated and what could be expected of these soldiers if they could treat me, (I was in my official costume—choga, chapkan and pagree—and nobody could mistake me for a hooligan) in this way. A large number of youngmen followed me into the Y.MC.A., and at their request I related what had happened. They were very much excited and I had great difficulty in pacifying them. I said that what I wished for was not that I should be revenged on those who had assaulted me, but that my fellow citizens should be protected from such outrages. I communicated the matter with the authorities and was assured that proper steps would be taken."

HIS OPINION.

Referring to the incident, Principal Maitra told our representative:—The repressive and coercive methods that are being used now by the Government will make the situation more critical. If the Government does not change its policy and adopts more sober and conciliatory methods we do not know in what way the crisis through which we are passing will terminate. We deplore the repressive and the coercive measures all the more, because we are upholders of law and order. We feel that the present policy of the Government can not uphold law and order and can only bring into play the forces of anarchy and lisorder.

DR. P. N. BANNERJEA.

Dr. Pramotha Nath Bannerjea, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University said that the action of the Government in bringing out the military is making the situation extremely grave. If a man like Principal Maitra can be brutally assaulted in the public street what wonder that other men are treated in a worse manner. The question that comes uppermost in one's mind at a time like this is—is naked force going to govern the policy of Government or is statesmanship likely to have a chance?.—The "Bengalee."

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

We once more reiterate with all the emphasis at our command the plea which we have put forward in these columns for the treatment of political prisoners as first-class misdemeanants. This is a plea sanctioned by all considerations of justice and equity. While political prisoners are in all progressive countries treated with humane consideration, it is here that they are herded together with the meanest criminals. It is a thousand pities that political prisoners are placed in the same category with those who are veterans in the art of perpetrating crimes. We trust that the Government will recognise the justice of this plea and see to it that the same consideration is shown to political prisoners as is extended to them in Western countries. Such a decision will have a mollifying effect upon the present situation in India.

ANGORA FUND.

SPLENDID SUPPORT FROM SIND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 13.

The Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee sent yesterday Rs. 25,000 for Angora to the Central Khilafat Committee. The Arab and butcher communities have promised rupees five and four thousand respectively; thus sixty thousand more including the fifty thousand of Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, President, will shortly be sent The Arab community of this city has begun to feel for their Turkish brothers. They have now realized the situation. A general meeting of the province will be called on the 20th instant to form a deputation of influential persons to approach the zamindars, jagirdars and peers.

HARTAL AT BENARES.

A QUIET SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 13.

In spite of vigorous efforts and assurances of police protection by the District authorities all shops are closed since yesterday evening. All business centres and stalls have suspended work. Artisans, barbers, dhobies and labourers are enjoying a holiday. Very few ekkas and hackney carriages are plying in the streets.

ANGLO-IRISH AGREEMENT.

MR. DE VALERA ON IRELAND'S HONOUR.

"AGREEMENT WAS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 13.

Mr. De Valera has issued a statement denying that the honour of Ireland is involved in the ratification of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, as the Irish plenipotentiaries were sent to London on the distinct understanding that any agreement reached would be subject to ratification by the Dail Eireann and the country and could be rejected, if it failed to commend itself to the country. The statement concludes that ratification is no empty formality.

GRAVE POSITION IN ULSTER.

SIR JAMES CRAIG'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 12
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 13.

Speaking in the Ulster Parliament today Sir James Craig said that the position pledges to Ulster but the counseller produce until debate took place at Westminister. Ulster was determined to stand by her ideals and not to swerve an inch. The situation had never been so complicated as was that created by the signing of the treaty in which Ulster was not included and which she was not invited to sign.

ATTITUDE OF COURAGE AND OPTIMISM RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 13.

Sir James Craig wound up his speech in the Ulster Parliament by recommending an attitude of courage and optimism. If the people trusted the North Irish Government, the latter would once again cautiously lead them to victory.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON WORLD FINANCE.

BRITISH PREMIER LIKELY TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 13.

M. Briand's visit to London beginning on the 19th. instant has revived the talk of a new Washington conference on world finance. No steps have yet been taken officially in London with a view to such conference but it is stated in Downing Street that Mr. Lloyd George has not abandoned the hope of crossing the Atlantic in the near future.

YAP CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

JAPAN TO WITHDRAW POST OFFICES FROM CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 13.

Washington.—The Yap controversy has been settled in the form of a Japanese-American treaty covering all the islands in which Japan has mandates. It is understood that the treaty gives the United States certain definite rights in the Yap, including control of cable.

The Japanese-American Treaty prohibits the fortification of Yap and gives Japan the right to maintain order.

The Japanese representatives have announced their willingness to withdraw the post offices from China on 1st January, 1923.

INTER-'VARSITY SOCCER.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE 3-0.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 13.

In the Inter-Varsity Soccer match at Stamford Bridge Oxford beat Cambridge by three goals to nil.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 13.

Association football matches played today resulted in Arsenal and Bolton drawing with one goal each in the First Division; while, in the Southern Section of the Third Division, Merthyr beat Swindon by four goals to one.

Weather at Stamford Bridge was foggy and 7,700 spectators assembled to see Oxford defeat Cambridge in a keen, fast game. Just before the interval the Oxford goal had several lucky escapes, and at half time there was no score. Half an hour after resumption, Holdsworth scored for Oxford. Three minutes later, from corner, Holdsworth headed through, and five minutes from end, Hurley kicked the ball into the net while he lay on the ground.

C. I. The Empire exhibition guarantee fund now amounts to £854,000 sterling.

RETURN OF ADANA TO TURKS.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S PROCLAMATION.

WHAT IS TURKEY'S GOAL?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 13.

Paris.—A report from Adana says that Mustapha Kemal has issued a proclamation expressing his satisfaction at the return of Adana and other territory to Turkey in accordance with the Franco-Kemalist Agreement. Mustapha Kemal hopes that the whole world will finally recognise the peaceful intentions of the Turkish nation, which only asks for the right to live independently. The Turkish people must prove that they are a part of a free nation united by affection without distinction between race and religion. The proclamation declares that the Government will take the severest measures against those infringing law, and it exhorts all officials to use every effort to establish order and safety everywhere.

EUROPEANS AND EGYPTIAN FORCE.

FORMER CANNOT CONSENT TO BE PROTECTED BY LATTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 11 p.m. Dec. 13.

The report of military investigation into the serious riots in Alexandria last May draws attention to the fact that there has always been in Egypt, at least among the lower classes, fanatical hatred of Europeans, which recurs periodically. The Alexandria outburst happened because people thought that the hand of Government was relaxing and that it dared not oppose definitely organised mobs, which vented long pent hatred against the Europeans. The fact that the police and the soldiers shot down Europeans supports this interpretation of riots. The report concludes that Italian, Greek and French consuls testifying at the inquiry protested against the treatment of their nationals and declared that they could never consent to being protected by an exclusively Egyptian force.

LORD CURZON'S SCHEME DENOUNCED

TWO INFLUENTIAL MANIFESTOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 13.
LONDON, Dec. 12.

Cairo.—Fifty members of the native court and bar have issued a manifesto protesting against Lord Curzon's scheme and General Allenby's recent note to the Sultan, declaring that both signify Britain's annexation of the country; and refusing to support any sort of ministry in such circumstances. A number of prominent notables have issued a similar manifesto.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

LATEST WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Washington.—The Japanese have requested that more Japanese should be employed in Chinese post-offices.

The Far Eastern Committee has resumed the discussion of leased territories' special spheres of influence in China. The Chinese delegates have promised to prepare lists of "spheres of influence" which they desire abolished.

The delegates of five powers, including Senator Schenzar and M. Viviani, have again discussed the limitation of French and Italian navies and the matter will be considered later. Messrs. Balfour, Hughes and Kato, in the course of a separate sitting, have conferred on the naval question. M. Sarraut succeeds M. Viviani in the leadership of the French delegation.

NAVAL EXPERTS COMMITTEE SUPPLANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 13.
LONDON, Dec. 12.

The disbandment is announced of the Naval Experts' Committee and a fresh committee, consisting of delegates from five principal powers, and experts, has been appointed to deal with all naval questions. British members include Mr. Balfour, Lord Lee and Rear-Admiral Chatfield. All British delegates to the Conference have made arrangements to sail for home on December 31st, when it is hoped that the main issues of the Conference will have been concluded.

Washington.—The Naval Experts' Committee was abolished in order to expedite the work of the Conference. The Experts' Committee was only able to discuss technical questions, whereas the new committee will be able to discuss and decide points as they arise.

S. S. Chenab is expected to arrive in Calcutta about 17th December with 988 Indian emigrants who left Fiji on the 22nd November.

The Lloyd Triestino S. S. Co. have still further reduced their passenger fares from 1st of January, 1922, Bombay to Venice and thence by train to London.

TURKEY AND PANISLAM.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

Mr. A. Beaumunt writes to the "Daily Telegraph" from Constantinople under date Nov. 2.—The signing of the Franco-Kemalist Treaty, followed by news of the succesful termination of the conference with the three Caucasian republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, is looked upon by the Turkish Nationalist leaders in Constantinople as a great diplomatic victory. Stamboul is secretly rejoicing and plotting. The cafes frequented by the Young Turks are animated, men with the red fez, in smart European dress and faultless collars and ties, sit about in groups and comment on the latest news from Angora and Mustapha Kemal. They take no trouble to conceal their joy, and, as we Europeans forming a small group of three, take our seats at a small table in the cafe facing one of the big mosques of Stamboul, they look at us with a curious smile, as if we are children. An officer in French uniform passes, and the faces of the Turks light up. They take another sip of coffee or puff at their narghile (pipe). Few Turks to-day smoke the narghile, and the custom seems to be dying out. But they have learned to talk politics. A British officer passes, and they nudge each other significantly, as much as to say, "Some day we shall have them too."

Had I been alone I might not have understood a single thing of what was going on about me, but one who knows the Turk and the Arab, the Moslem and the Tarter, and has just come from Angora, where he was present at the Nationalist councils, explained to me what looked like an enigma. He said:

"They are eulogising Mustapha Kemal as a great statesman as well as general. Their belief is that he will lead the Turks to still greater victory and lay the foundation of a new Ottoman Empire, greater perhaps than anything before. Do you see that Turk in the smart European dress, with, only his fez to show that he is a Turk, going over to the Mosque to pray? He will prostrate himself numberless times and pray to Allah for victory for Mustapha Kemal."

It all semed to me very strange. We entered the Mosque, and there I saw quite an unusual number of Turks at prayer. The reserved spaces were crowded, and well dressed Turks knelt side by side with Turks in rags and tatters All were absorbed in prayers and in their peculiar movements and obeisances, touching the carpet profound adoration of Allah as prescribed by the Koran, and unconscious of the presence of the Europeans.

WORSE THAN IN 1914.

Coming out I asked if the Turks in general, and especially those of Angora, really believed in the resurrection of Turkey? He again and again with their foreheads in replied: "Certainly they are convinced. The situation is worse than before the war All the leading Turks are Nationalists and Pan-Islamists. Those in Stamboul are more so even than those in Angora. It is from here that they still get their inspiration. The theory of the Pan-Islamic movement was proclaimed here before by the Ali Bey who during the first years of the war developed, it in fiery speeches under the patronising approval and encouragement of the Germans. You should have been here and seen the effect of his inflammatory appeals among the fanatical devotees. Zia Geuk Ali was rivalled by the famous Ahmed Agahir a fanatical Turk of Russian Turkey, who had to flee from Azerbaijan on account of his wild Pan-Islamic preaching which was not approved by the Tsar's police He took refuge in Constantinople, where he became active as a newspaper editor and professor.

"These men preached Pan-Islamism which was to begin by agitation among the Moslems who spoke more or less kindred languages or are of the same origin as the Turks, such as the Tartars of Azerbaijan, the Tartar Moslems of Nothern Petsia in the ancient province of Adropatene and especially the Tartar of Turkestan and the Crimea. Their principles were immediately adopted by the Committee of Union and Progress. Talaat Bey, Djemal Pasha and Enver Pasha enthusiastically endorsed them. I heard them then, enumerating wild figures. Pan-Islamic Turkey was to become an empire of 60,000,000 inhabitants. It was one of their principal inducements to enter the word war. Turkey was to become great again at the expense of Russia with the confines of the new Ottoman Empire somewhere far up in Siberia and Mongolia."

"But did this not look a childish dream?"

GERMANY'S PROMPTING.

"Not too childish for them, especially under German prompting and encouragement. With Germany's help they believed themselves capable of anything. During the first months of the war Pan-Islamism was proclaimed openly by official Turkey and by the Sultan himself. Pan-Islamism became a doctrine and is still. All the Moslems still under alleged slavery and subjection to Christian races were to be delivered by the Khalif.

"They openly boasted of having sent active agents and emissaries into India and Egypt. You should have seen the glowing accounts published in those days of the riots and risings alleged to have been instigated by these agents in Calcutta, Bombay, Cairo and Alexandria. All this was done with paternal encouragement from Germany, who thereby hoped to deal a fatal blow at the British Colonial possessions.

"But has not all this died out at present?"

"Not since encouragement is being given to Mustapha Kemal and his nationalists. Pan-Islamism is reviving to-day and I think England will be astonished to learn that it is better organised than ever. When the war was over the Allies could have done anything they liked. They could have stamped it out. But their rivalry prevented them from doing any good. They left huge depots of war material, rifles, guns and ammunition in the Caucasus and Anatolia. They withdrew their troops. It was tantamount to an invitation to the Turks to reconstitute their army. The Young Turks immediately took advantage, plots were discussed and Mustapha Kemal took the lead. He did so not as a simple rebel, but by resuming the great Nationalist and Pan-Islamic ideal. They drew up a semi-religious programme, and swore fidelity to it.

"By an unexpected piece of luck they found the Bolsheviks ready to assist them last year. The Bolsheviks hoped to create new difficulty for the Entente Powers. These Powers made another great mistake in not encouraging the Greeks to go to Angora. You should have been at Angora at the beginning of last September, when the Greeks were advancing steadily, and when their guns were heard. They created one of the worst panics the Young Turks have felt since the days of the Armistice. Since then they have recovered their courage and have increased in confidence. Their political activity is incredible and successful. They have organised this conference of the three republics of the Caucasus, where you will remark they presided in place of the Bolsheviks who are now too busy with their famine problem.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

"They sent emissaries to France to cajole her, and to negotiate a treaty, which they never intend to keep. The only thing they fear is that the Powers may give the slightest encouragement and help to Greece, whose army, despite Mustapha Kemal's boasts, is the greatest thorn in their side. They hope to persuade England, to side with France against Greece."

"Then you think that this new treaty with France, is no guarantee that peace may soon come to the Near East?"

"Only short-sighted people will think that the way to make peace here is to encourage Turkish ambitions. Little do they think of peace, when at present they are organising their Pan-Islamic movement, with possibly more attention than they are giving to the war with Greece.

Pan-Islamic agitation has two centres here and in Angora. It is at Angora that a great secret committee has been formed. Members of this Pan-Islamic committee are, first of all, the religious Deputies, and then a certain number of civilians who are fully trusted. Their organisation is wonderful. They have sent emissaries to Egypt and India with very detailed instructions. Mustapha Kemal himself last year laid the foundation of this organisation when he visited Afghanistan. It has since been perfected.

"You would be surprised at all the secret societies and ramifications in India and Egypt, with which the Pan-Islamic Committee of Angora is in the closest touch. The local committees in all the colonies of the Great Powers are not to act openly in the Pan-Islamic cause. They are all to rally their followers under some local banner, such as the Nationalist movement in Egypt and that of Indian independence. They have even sent their agents to Mesopotamia either to enlist the sympathies of the new Emir or to create powerful opposition. They are treating with the Chief of the Senussi, who has been their guest for some months. They are active everywhere, and when I was at Angora the one great scheme again and again discussed was that of Pan-Islamic Confederation. They hope to enlist all the Moslems under the Khilafat flag, and to create a new and greater Ottoman Empire. In their treaty with the Caucasian Republics they have already outlined their policy. As each new Moslem group or States comes under the influence of the Nationalists they will undertake to organise their military force, and afterwards command it. If further great revolts happen in India, Angora will surely have a hand in them.

LORD READING'S POLICY.

The "Leader" writes:—

Lord Reading also made it clear that the Government had decided to enforce the law. "The law is the same for all persons", he said, "and so long as the law exists it must be obeyed, and if it is publicly challenged there can be but one answer, however eminent, however distinguished, however earnest and sincere the person may be who has set to work to make the challenge." We do not dispute the validity of the principle enunciated in these words. In the British constitution law is supreme, it is no respector of persons, at least theoretically. But Lord Reading has come out to India as a liberal statesman and not as a mere administrator of the law. He has to take into consideration the strength of the political forces working in the country, the causes that are at the root of the present discontent, the aspirations and the psychology of the people and the hold the leaders of the anti-Government movement have on the people, and then to decide how far it is feasible to enforce the law. Statesmen with a large vision and a sympathetic outlook do not generally decide questions of policy on the narrow issue of enforcing the law at all costs. Why did Mr. Asquith and other distinguished Liberal and even Unionist statesmen not attach such supreme importance to the enforcement of law in Ireland when violent breaches of it were being committed every day? Sir Michael O'Dwyer wanted to enforce the law and brought about a huge catastrophe. Surely it was expected of Lord Reading that he would take a broader view of the situation and would not aggravate it, as he is unmistakably doing. He said in this speech that he would be very sorry indeed "if the time ever comes which it certainly never could so long as I am at the head of affairs, in which there would be any attempt to stifle criticism or opposition of a legitimate and constitutional character." We are thankful for this statement of policy, but we believe that it implies also that no preaching of Non-Cooperation will be permissible, for it is frankly unconstitutional. If this is so, then his Government wants to suppress the whole Non-Cooperation movement. The question is, can it be suppressed by ruthlessly enforcing the law? Will it not, on the contrary, gain additional strength? We are extremely doubtful if the present policy will succeed in attaining its object. Lord Reading laid stress on the fact that his Government, while seeking inspiration from various sources, must pursue the policy which it conscientiously and honestly believes to be right, whether it receives praise or whether it receives blame. In other words, it does not care for public support for the policy which his Government may pursue. We hope we are not misinterpreting the doctrine he enunciated. We do not deny to the Government the right of judgment, but would he have made the statement he did if he had been the Prime Minister of England? Is he prepared to submit his policy to the approval of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, and to carry it out or reject it according to the decision of those Houses of Legislature? If he is not, then he cannot deny that his Government is acting in an autocratic manner. Let him call an emergent meeting of both the Houses of the Indian Legislature, put the case of the Government as strongly as possible before them and fortified with their support, which must be forthcoming if the Government has a good case, let him launch his campaign against the Non-Cooperation movement. His position will then be infinitely stronger than it is to-day. We are suggesting a constitutional method of doing the thing, although he is not bound by the constitution to consult the Legislature in the matter. Let him seek inspiration from the chosen representatives of the people who can be no less anxious for the preservation of peace and order and law in their own country than the Viceroy himself is. We do hope that he will consult the Indian Legislature in the matter before he treats the present policy as a "settled" one.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

MODERATES' DUTY.

The "Leader" writes:—

We have to confess that we are faced with a most baffling situation in which it is not easy to express a decisive opinion. If we take the side of law and order, there is much to be said in support of those who are trying to restore respect for law and authority. If we approach the situation from the popular point of view, we find that there are undoubted political and economic grievances which call for redress. Then there is a widespread dissatisfaction, difficult to analyse, with things as they are and a striving for a vague something which eludes grasp. But in the midst of the warring forces of order and liberty, one thing stands out clear, and that is that no important section of the population desires or is prepared to welcome anarchy or violence. In such a distracted state of public feeling, one would have thought that the best policy to pursue was one of sympathy and more sympathy. There have been signs, since the outbreak of violence in Bombay, that a great searching of the heart was going on among the leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement and that while making a show of technical defiance of Government, they were trying to purify it. They were indirectly trying to cooperate with Government in the maintenance of peace. Besides, there were signs of disintegration in the movement itself. An important section of the non-cooperators, grown wiser by experience, has demanded openly the revision of the Non-Cooperation programme, with a view to eliminate from it many of its destructive, mischievous and impracticable features. The resolutions passed at the Thana and the Akola conferences showed unmistakably in which direction the tide was turning. It is the view of a large section of the well-wishers of the Government that it might have stayed its hands till the Ahmedabad Congress was over. It would then have been in a better position to take a comprehensive view of the situation and to decide upon the policy that should be pursued. A little more rope might have been allowed to those who wish to destroy the foundations of Government. The central fact that the country is not in favour of violence ought to have stayed the hands of Government a little while. The rebellion in Malabar has been universally condemned and the outbreak in Bombay has called forth the severest condemnation from the leader of the movement. The various Congress and Khilafat volunteer organisation were being reorganized and pledges of non-violence in word and deed were being taken from its members. These facts, which implied an awakening of a greater sense of responsibility on the part of the principal workers of the Non-Cooperation movement, should have been given due consideration before launching upon a drastic policy of enforcing the law. The Government ought, as far as possible, to carry with it the support of the reasonable section of the population. We do not lose sight of the fact that the supreme consideration which forced the hands of Government was its anxiety that those who wished to accord a loyal welcome to the Prince should not be molested by those who had vowed to bring about as complete a boycott of his visit as possible. But the question is whether the action taken by it is calculated, in view of the exasperation caused among an emotional people, to help the object in view, or, on the contrary, further to impede it. We have been uncompromising in our opposition to the Non-Cooperation movement, because we honestly believe that its power for good is far outweighed by its power for evil. And so we can, without fear of being misunderstood, express ourselves frankly about the new policy. We are among those who believe that constitutional progress and individual freedom are bound up with the maintenance of law. But we do not forget that too much insistence on the sanctity of the law sometimes leads to its defiance. But whatever observations we may now make are perhaps too late. The die is cast. The Government has decided to take up the challenge and to fight to the bitter end. What the upshot of this mortal conflict will be no one can foresee. But that it will entail an immense amount of suffering upon the people is undeniable. In this hour of the testing of faiths, we hope the constitutionalists will hold firm to their principles and convictions in the interests of the country, for it is they alone who are expected to restrain both sides and to intercede when the time comes in the interests of peace. Never before was a greater responsibility cast upon them than now and we hope that they will courageously perform their difficult duty unswayed by any consideration other than that of promoting the good of the country. They have so far fought without fear of unpopularity the unreasoning forces among a section of the people. The time is probably coming when they may have to offer stout opposition to excesses of authority without fear of consequences.

LALAJI ON TRIAL.

CASE ADJOURNED TILL 16TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

The trial began today of Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Santaram, Dr. Gopi Chand and Malik Lal Khan before Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore. The Magistrate informed the accused that they would be tried under Section 6 of the Prevention of the Seditious Meetings Act first, and then under Section 145 I.P.C. as well.

Major Ferrar, District Magistrate, Lahore, was the first prosecution witness examined. After the witness had finished his evidence relating to the first charge, the Magistrate asked Lala Lajpatrai to show cause why he should not be convicted under section 6 of the Seditious Meetings Act. Lala Lajpatrai made a statement and said:—

"I would not recognise the authority of this Government and the Court. I will only confine myself to the facts Orders issued by Major Ferrar were not issued in his capacity as the District Magistrate. They were all from the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore. The law of Seditious Meetings Act recognise no such authority. The meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee convened for the 3rd December at 2 p.m. was not a public meeting. It was not open to public or any section of the public. Notice was issued only to the members. The members of the Provincial Congress Committee are elected representatives of the different Congress Committees in the Province plus a few coopted members, coopted by name. The Deputy Commissioner was informed of this fact in reply that the meeting was not public or open to the public. Precautions were taken even to exclude the clerks and chuprasis of the offices. About an hour before 2 p.m. on the 3rd December the members invited each of whom was known to me personally, met at the appointed place. At 2 p.m. the meeting formally opened and the whole business was finished before Major Ferrar came on the scene. Major Ferrar came with senior Superintendent of Police and probably one or two more European police officers and said:—"I declare this to be a public meeting. I order you to disperse." He did not say that this meeting was prohibited nor did he say that it was an unlawful assembly, both these statements are after thoughts. I said in reply as president of the assembly:—"I declare that this is not a public meeting, that your order is illegal, that I refuse to disperse this meeting." Upon this he asked me who I was. I think it was Pandit Rambhuj Dutt who said that I was Lala Lajpatrai. I, also, said I was Lajpatrai upon which he ordered the Superintendent of Police to arrest me. I want to take advantage of no technical plea, my contention is that the whole of the proceedings of Major Ferrar from beginning to end were lawless and that is another additional reason why I do not recognise this Government. I do not consider that this Government had been constituted by law. It is a Government of brute force, personified by Major Ferrar.

At this stage Mr. Herbert, Government Advocate, objected to this statement of the accused and asked Magistrate not to put it down. The Magistrate said he was not putting it down. Lala Lajpatrai then proceeded to deal with the constitution of Government but Court did not allow him to do so, whereupon the accused sat down under protest and asked the Magistrate to note down that certain statements made by him were not recorded. Continuing Lala Lajpatrai said no one besides myself made any speech. "I take the whole responsibility of the meeting, having convened it, having conducted it, and having presided over it."

The Magistrate then informed Mr. Santaram that he was also charged with the same offence as Lala Lajpatrai and asked him to show cause. Mr. Santaram said "As a non-cooperator I refuse to recognise this Court, the proceedings of Major Ferrar prior to the institution of the present case, as detailed by Lala Lajpatrai, and also the fact that this complaint has been put 9 days after my arrest confirms me in my belief that it would be foolish to expect the present Government even to pay a decent heed to laws promulgated by itself.

Dr. Gopi Chand was then similarly charged and asked to show cause. He said:—Believing that no justice can ever be meted out to any Indian in such courts I don't wish to make any statement.

When Malik Lal Khan was asked to show cause he said he did not want to make any statement at that stage. The Court then proceeded to deal with the second charge against the accused under section 145 I.P.C. when Major Ferrar and Col. Gregson, Senior Superintendent of Police gave evidence and the case was then adjourned till 16th instant, when further prosecution evidence will be heard.

Accused did not cross-examine any of the witnesses. A large crowd waited outside the Court who greeted the accused with shouts of "Bande Mataram."

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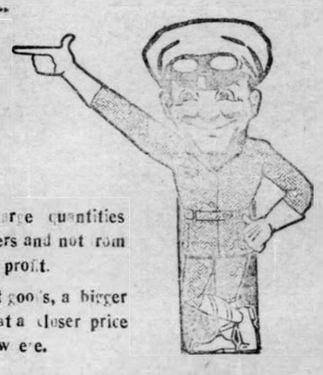

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MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

THE TURF CLUB & SHARE BAZAAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, The Municipal Finances are entering upon hard times once again, due to unrestrained extravagance and incompetent administrators in charge of the expensive engineering departments. The Commissioner had the hardihood practically to do away the audit check that was instituted to arrest the growth of corruption and waste. Now he is seeking new sources of income and has proposed a duty of 2 per cent. on transfers of property. This duty will act like rates limiting prices. It will fall heavily on tenants who really maintain the Corporation. The burden is borne in silence at present, and to add injury to insult the tenants are told by ignoramuses that the taxes are actually reduced. Few stop to think that reduction cannot yield larger incomes. The truth is that this reduction is deceptive. It works as follows:—

The property taxes leviable under the Municipal Act may be the maximum of 12 per cent. on the assessment. But the assessment is based on rents. If the rent is one lakh then the assessment is one lakh minus 10 per cent. Let me assume that the assessment on some properties is fixed by the assessor at Rupees one lakh, then at 1- per cent. the income would be Rs. 12,000 per annum. If the assessment is doubled and raised to 2 lakhs, then the 12 per cent. would fetch Rs. 24,000. But if this sum is not required, the percentage is reduced say to 8 per cent. This would fetch Rs. 16,000. Here we have the trick of reduced rates yielding a larger income by Rs. 4,000 under the simple process of increasing the assessment. This is constantly going on in Bombay and was greatly stimulated by the operations of the Improvement Trust at first and further stimulated during the war by scandalous profiteering and speculation, necessitating the passing of the Rent Act. Take this away and the old process will return as anticipated with approbation by the "Times of India." At present the owners cannot transfer the increased rates on the tenants on account of the Rent Act and therefore now is the appropriate time for levying the maximum under this head and reducing all other rates and duties to the limit sufficient to retain an equilibrium between Income and Expenditure after allowing for a reasonable Surplus to meet unforseen demands. Do away with the Rent Act and you reproduce the vicious circle. It acts in this way:—The rates are raised say from 8 to 10 per cent. At once the owner adds double this amount to the rent. As the assessment is based on the rent, the assessment is increased in proportion to the increased rent by the Municipal Assessor. The landlord at once transfers this on to the tenant and the process goes on indefinitely, sometimes in arithmetical progression, sometimes in geometrical progression especially when the rate is increased, for then the process is doubly accelerated. The same vicious effect will come from a duty of 2 per cent on transfers. Where the number of available houses does not meet the demand, the inevitable result will be a burden on tenants. The rents will rise and not fall and so will the value of houses. The rise may be twice the amount of duty or ten times as the case may allow. The poor workers have to pay higher rents in Bombay for worse houses than their comrades do in England or even in London. I would therefore strongly oppose the proposed duty and suggest the Municipalisation of the W. I. T. Club and a tax on sale of shares at the Share Bazaar. This will yield a fair sum with prospects of growth sufficient to make one hope that by judicious expenditure Bombay like the Gemma may some day be the Jewel of Asia.

I will first deal with the Tote. Paris takes the benefit of the Tote why should Bombay not do likewise? During the past decade the Tote Receipts alone reached the colossal figure of 239 lakhs. Gate money was 50 lakhs, and Entrance fees for horses was over 15 lakhs, making the total of 305 lakhs. In 1911-12 the total income from these three sources was Rs. 7 lakhs, but in 1920-21 it rose to 57½ lakhs. The growth is fabulous and it is still growing by leaps and bounds. In 1911-12 the stakes given was 5½ lakhs. In 1920-21 it rose to 18 lakhs. This was a senseless waste. The stakes are higher than in England, if we take into consideration the cost of upkeep. It has not led to any improvement in horse-breeding. A few horses of the superior class were no doubt imported; but without effect on breeding. All money goes to England. With an abundance of income the salaries have swollen beyond endurance. Almost everything seems to be managed on a wasteful scale. Even roofs were removed by storms once a year with extraordinary regularity during the last two seasons at Poona. The Turf Club has evidently found a magnificent Pagoda Tree more prolific than the goose that laid the golden eggs. Though the number of meetings is under control, the number of races run at each meeting is not limited. We have in consequence the edifying example of seven, eight, nine, and even ten races run at a single meeting. The following Table may prove edifying to Indian Catos.

TABLE.

Year.	Gate Money.	Entrance Money.	Tote Receipts	Stakes.
1911-12	2,78,897	1,05,640	3,28,199	5,52,050
1912-13	1,69,935	99,655	6,46,135	5,05,050
1913-14	1,95,099	1,22,335	7,82,814	6,56,150
1914-15	2,33,893	1,08,505	8,98,171	7,00,400
1915-16	3,28,009	1,20,233	14,15,987	7,21,100
1916-17	4,93,160	1,67,075	21,94,129	9,24,850
1917-18	6,97,872	1,66,880	33,02,237	11,25,250
1918-19	7,83,400	2,10,545	40,11,577	13,56,900
1919-20	8,41,106	2,03,825	47,13,010	14,68,350
1920-21	9,97,412	2,53,115	55,24,024	18,03,650
10	49,23,000	15,60,000	239,73,000	9810,000

Total Income equal 305 lakhs.
Total Stakes given 98 lakhs.

Apart from the income a transfer of management by the infusion of popular control will certainly tend to purify racing as desired by Lord Sydenham's legislation. At present the stewards do not seem to be much influenced by public opinion, assuming the scandals openly discussed at the Turf enclosures reach the ears of the Stewards. Two years ago I called the attention of the Stewards to what seemed to me a scandal, but they did not even condescend to favour me with an acknowledgment. Some drastic changes, stringent regulations and vigilant watchdogs would transform the race-course enclosures from what they are now mostly a den of gamblers to a place of sportsmen. The Bucket Shops too would disappear if Civic Fathers had a voice; but what can you expect from a Government who suffers even Policemen to have recourse to Bucket shops and then boldly prosecutes Balaram in Police Courts eventually compromising their cases? Mr. Khairaz with his usual shrewdness has penetrated through the veils and perceived that these modern Clubs are merely gambling dens and wonders why the Police have not prosecuted them. Were I Police Commissioner (God forbid that I should aspire so low) I would soon see their proprietors safely lodged in Oomercary Jail under the present law which is in my opinion long and strong enough to lay hold of all Bucketteers. So much for the W. I. T. Club. The Share Bazaar is the refuge of both good and evil elements in Society. I cannot pretend to express any opinion on its morality. But the little I know, convinces me that it is an excellent source of income. A very small percentage on non-speculative business would yield many lakhs. For cases of cash transfers I would fix 8 annas per share or one Rupee but for the rest Rs. 5 per share where the market price exceeds Rs. 3,000; Rs. 4 per share where the market value exceeds Rs 2,000 but not 3,00; and Rs. 3 per share where the market value is less than Rs. 2,000. The present brokers' charges should be reduced by an equivalent sum, as the brokers' charges are for too heavy for their work and responsibility. Most of them boltaway or go to Insolvency Courts the moments their clients go bankrupt. I understand Government is contemplating tapping this source of income. The Civic Fathers should support Government in this respect and ask, for a fair share of the income.—Yours etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Dec. 12.

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION

SITTING AT DELHI.

CHARKHA TO BE ENCOURAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

The fiscal Commission commenced its sitting at Metcalfe House in Delhi this morning. Nine members attended, Messrs Birla and J. Dwarkadas being absent. Mr. Hralal Khanna, on behalf of Delhi piecegoods association representing 90 Delhi firms, was the first witness examined. The keynote of Mr. Hiralals deposition was that our tarriff policy should be one of discrimination decided by the supreme test of the interest of consumers, although, in one instance, as pointed out by Mr. Seshagiri, in the advocacy of free export of foodstuffs, witness preferred the interest of the producer to that of the consumer. In theory he was a free trader but in practice he advocated the imposition of a tariff duty only in cases of such industries whose establishment and development could be justified by the natural resources of this country. Such industries would be sugar paper, thymol, and matches. The Protection should be continued up to a time when these industries were able to stand on their own legs and compete freely in the market. But if, after certain specified time, it was found that protection had not helped to place the industries on their footing then the protection should be withdrawn irrespectively of the consideration that the industry might collapse. The textile industry in India, he was convinced, had already reached a stage when it required no protection. He added that even in case of the development of textile industries of finer counts he would give no special protection, because the natural resources of this country did not facilitate its development. He opposed the levy of 11 per cent import duty on piecegoods, because it raised the price of imported goods and gave the Indian Millowners undue advantage at the cost of the consumer to raise the price of Indian mill cloth almost to the same level as the foreign cloth. He would rather raise the excise duty and place it on the same level as the import duty, say 7½ per cent. in each case. If the duties were levied on piece goods for revenue purposes then it might be done on equitable basis. The custom and excise duties should be imposed in such proportions that the interest the consumer did not suffer. He specially advocated protection to handloom industry against power industry, because in the special circumstances of India cottage industry by recourse to charkha and kargha was very essential. The reason was that the vast majority of the population which was agricultural would not give up their agricultural pursuits but badly stood in need of some subsidiary industry to utilise their spare time. Out of the 90 per cent agricultural population 10 per cent. he thought, could, without injuring agriculture, be transferred to exclusively industrial pursuits and the remaining 80 per cent must be given opportunity by protection against power loom to take to cottage industry, thus supplementing their agricultural income and insuring them against poverty and famine.

When asked as to whether special protection to Handloom Industry would not check the much needed development of India as a great manufacturing nation, witness said he did not believe India would ever be self-contained but with the advance of scientific education modern methods would surely oust the old one. But till then cottage industry should be specially encouraged. Witnes adversely criticised the present *ad valorem* duty and desired a change for a better system. He would prefer tariff valuation.

Further examined Mr. Harilal said the present import duty on cloth was a burden on the consumer but a little increase in the excise duty would not be a burden on people and would only reduce the margin of profit to India millowners. He also took the view that if Indian millowners were to reduce their prices the foreign competitors would be forced to reduce theirs. Witness admitted that while he knew the extent of the profit being made by Indian millowners he did not know what profit our foreign competitors were making. He pressed for direct taxation rather than indirect and urged free export of foodstuffs in the interest of producers and the total stoppage of export of such stuffs in time of shortage. He advocated the establishment of an advisory tariff board. He was opposed to imperial preference because at present India was industrially backward and her exports which were mainly raw material should continue to be sold in the dearest market. Moreover India was not on an equal footing with other parts of the Empire.

MR. GRAY EXAMINED.

Mr. V.R. Gray, chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi, speaking in his individual capacity gave evidence in the afternoon which revealed him as an out and out free trader. Sir Maneckji Dadabhai quoted the passing in England in 1921, that is three years after the war, of the British Industries Act as a protective measure and asked several searching queries on the question of protection but the witness still remained a free trader adding that he would be very sorry to see India otherwise. He objected to custom duties but said if it was essential for revenue purposes then necessaries of life must be taxed as little as possible. Indirect taxation would probably be wiser for India because direct taxation was unpopular and was to a very large extent evaded in India. A reproduction of tariff on such a necessary article as woven cotton and woollen goods would be welcome, so that the masses who imported these to a large extent even in villages could pay less for their clothes. Foreign competition, by the fact of having to ship thousands of miles had a natural tariff and if an Indian industry required more protection than this it would be useless to this country, as it would merely mean that India's millions have to pay heavily for their goods so that few manufacturers might profit. Witness approved of indirect taxation on any article manufactured in India if the same article was imported from abroad. The recent refusal on the part of certain importers in India to take delivery of goods was due, he said, to high exchange and not the eleven per cent duty. He favoured the imposition of excise duty on the ground that no protection of any kind should be afforded to the home manufacturer as against the foreign manufacturer and this could be done, he said, without raising price to the consumer. Because, for example, owing to war and increased tariff, foreign goods were coming in at high prices. The Bombay Press at once responded and the result was that the masses had to pay heavily for all cloth goods, whilst Bombay mills were paying unheard of dividends to a few. Any increase in exise would not put up the price on local industries because foreign competition, he maintained, would keep it down, besides encouraging local industries. Witness was in favour of imperial preference, failing, free, trade. It would act as a link to strengthen the Empire and he favoured it, provided of course, it was not highly disadvantageous to India. He preferred tarrif valuation to *ad valorem* duty and said they had to organise an experienced machinery for the purpose.

The Commission leaves for Cawnpore on Thursday evening, instead of on Wednesday, as previously arranged.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I thank you for publishing my letter of the 8th on the above subject. Since then, in the issue of the 10th, I have come across the letter of your well-known, untiring, constant, inderatigable, none the less, invariably, instructive and interesting correspondent, Mr. B. F. Barucha, the concluding portion of which reads:

"It is time, that Bombay spoke out its mind freely and fully: and *a Conference Kathiawadi Subjects resident in Bombay and of sympathisers would be quite welcome.*" (My italics).

Does, by this, Mr. Barucha mean to convey that the proposed Conference will, or is going to, be made a monopoly of the subjects, of the Kathiawadi States or subjects of States or their sympathisers, in a particular part of India? In that case, the heading, under which the correspondence was begun and is still being conducted is, not justified. If, on the contrary, what Mr. Barucha means to hint is that the Conference is to be of the subjects of all Indian States, resident in Bombay, and that he would like to see that special attention is paid at the meeting to matters relating to Kathiawad States and subjects, thereof that is another matter, which should be made clear, and this cannot be inferred from the letter quoted above. I fervently hope what I have stated above is the right interpretation of Mr. Barucha's letter, for undoubtedly the possibility must be admitted, on all hands, that Bombay contains subjects of, if not all, almost all Indian States, in the East, West, North, South and Centre of India following different avocations, and yet, probably, not unwilling to take part in a function of the kind suggested, provided favourable circumstances and conditions offer. It is from this wide and general point of view that I had given my support to the original suggestion, and I trust I understood it rightly.—Yours, etc.

R. S. P.

P.-S.—Since the above was written, I have read in to-day's "Chronicle" of the meeting held yesterday at the New Share Bazaar Hall, a meeting possibly informal, as there would appear to be no notification issued of the intention to hold it. The proceedings of this meeting do not appear, however, to vitiate the main tenor of my this letter.

R. S. P.

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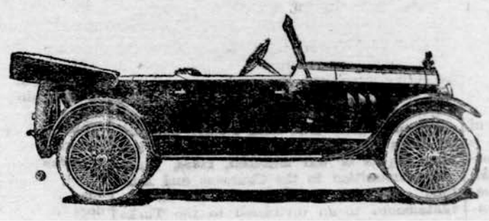

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ANJOR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The subscription to this Fund is rather slow. As we go over the list of donors, we very much miss the names of millionaire like Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Yusuf, Haji Cassum and Sons, Mr. Cassumbhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Messrs. Khundwani Brothers, Messrs. Shushtary, Dendashtys, Baljees, Jamal Brothers and others, each one of whom should follow the example of Haji Ghulam Mahomed Ajam and Mr. Umar Sobhani and donate at least a lakh of rupees to the Angora Fund. The Bhawnagri Memon Mundal, the Rajkot and Ghulam Merchants' Association, the Cutchi Memon Jamat have collected considerable sums at their meetings. Even the poor workmen of Sewri have given their humble share. A Parsi gentleman of moderate means has donated rupees ten thousand to the Angora Fund. The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha has done its little bit also. Will not the various Memon Jamats take up this matter? There are scores of Moslem manufacturers, merchants and shop-keepers, many of them have monopolised their own line. They are staunch Mussulmans, who in the past have helped Turkey during the Balkan Wars. Can they wait and watch now? Will they not open their purses and give freely to the Angora Fund—Angora, that has kept the Turkish flag flying—Angora, that has preserved the suzerainty of Turkey—Angora that has upheld the prestige of the East? To my Moslem country men I say, "to the Angora Fund—pay—pay and pay."—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

FAILURE OF CROPS AT KAPADWANJ.

PEOPLE'S RESOLVE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Government decided not granting the land revenue suspension in Kapadwanj and Thasra talukas (Kaira District) in spite of the failure. The first instalment of the revenue collection began on the fifth instant. Mahatma Gandhi has asked the aggrieved ryots not to approach the Government but serve it with ultimatum saying that in event of the Government neither ordering suspension nor appointing commission representing both to assess the crops revaluation they are determined not to pay revenue Kathlal Ryots assembled on the ninth resolved to follow Mahatma Gandhiji's advice and send an ultimatum which has been communicated to the Kaira Collector

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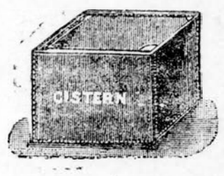

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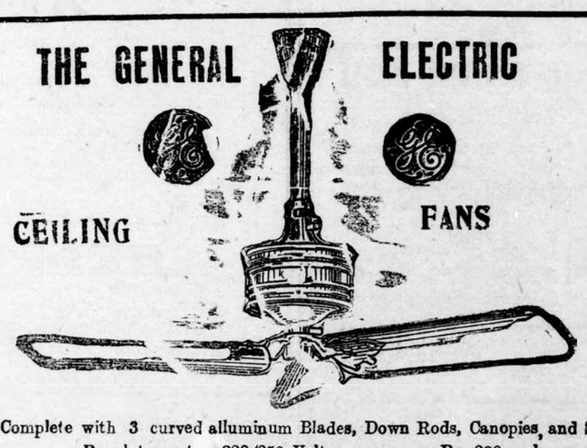

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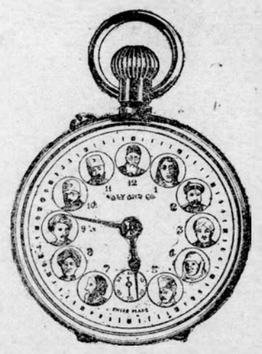

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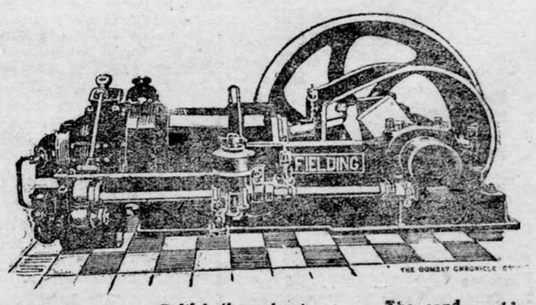

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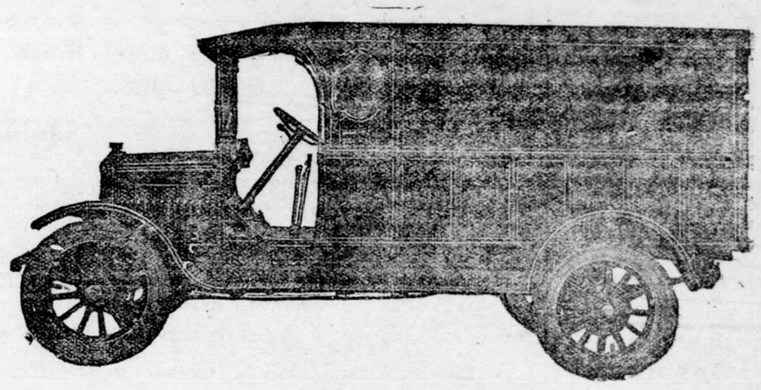

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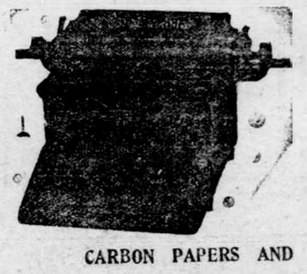

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